The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late mem bers of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860.
The Performance will commence with Shakespere's Tragedy of
KING LEAR.

King Lear	Mr Charles Kean.
Edgar	Mr J F Cathcart.
Edmund	Mr G Everett.
Earl of Kent	Mr Granby,
Oswald	Mr H Barfoot.
Goneril	Mrs Charles Kean.
Cordelia	Miss N Chapman.

To conclude with the Farce of
KILL OR CURE.

Mr. Marmaduke Mildman	Mr. Holston
Mr. Brown	Mr. H. Barfoot.
John	Mr. Rousefield.
Apothecary	Mr. Pearson.
Mrs. Brown	Mrs. Burkinshaws

On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas.
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence an engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 consecutive nights.

On this FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd November, 1860,
Will be performed (2nd time these nine years) the celebrated National Drama of the
WARDEN OF GALWAY, OR THE OATH OF OFFICE.

James Lynch Fitzstephen	Mr. H. Vivash.
Walter Lynch	Mr. G. Vincent.
Anastasia	Miss S. Miles.

After which (to commence at a Quarter-past Eight), a new and original Drama, entitled
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Rodomont Rollingstone	Mr G Vincent.
Joseph Ironside	Mr Addison.
Mrs Smylie	Miss Sophia Miles.

After which the New and Original Commedietta (in One Act) entitled
DEAREST MAMMA.

Nettie Croker	Mr. G. Vincent.
Old Browser (his original character)	Mr. Addison.
Mrs Honeywood	Miss Sophia Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the Scotch Drama of
BROTHER SANDY M'DONALD.

Mr Merrit	Mr H Vivash
Sandy	Mr George Fisher
Hector Frampton	Mr G Vincent
Moggy M'Donald	Miss A Denvil

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROUNDROOM, ROTUNDO
Most positively the Last Night!
This FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE,
upon which occasion he will be assisted in the
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS,
by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who, having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven.
Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission.—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism.
Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S
GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days.
Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE MANSION-HOUSE WARD.
At a numerous and influential Meeting of the Conservative Burgesses of this Ward, held at 28, College-green, on Wednesday Evening, 7th November, 1860—
GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Esq., in the chair,
the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:—
"Resolved—That William Graham, Esq., be called on to represent us at the approaching Election for Town Councillor, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions and influence to secure his return.
"Resolved—That a Committee be formed to make the necessary arrangements for Mr. Graham's election as Town Councillor for this Ward."
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the above resolutions, I venture to address you, and to solicit your support at the election for Councillor.
I have been a resident of the City of Dublin for many years, and an extensive employer, and am deeply interested as a ratepayer in having the taxation economically expended. I have full time to devote to the duties of the office, and, if elected, will endeavour, by every means in my power, to merit your approbation.
I have had the honour of contesting the Ward on two previous occasions, and, consequently, am well known to the electors.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
63, Smithfield and Simmons'-court,
Donnybrook,
8th November, 1860.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—The period for which I was elected to represent you in the Municipal Council having expired, I again place my services at your disposal.
I have nothing new to urge, no promises to make, but if you are satisfied with my conduct for the past ten years, I will consider it an honour to be again entrusted with your confidence.
The election will be held on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 9 o'clock, at the Assembly House, William-street.—I am, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH CASSON.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
THE Regular Sessional Winter Courses commenced on Monday, 29th ult., in the School of the College.
Pupils are requested to take notice that their names should be entered on or before the 25th inst.
(By order)
JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.
A MEETING of the Committee, and of those anxious for the formation of a Society similar in organisation to that in London, will be held at REYNOLD'S HOTEL, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, on THIS FRIDAY, the 23rd inst. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock sharp. Gentlemen anxious to forward the objects of this Society will kindly signify their intentions to RICHARD DANNIL, M.D., 30, Lower Baggot-street; S. D. DOUGAL, Esq., C.E., 27, Lower Pembroke-street; and are particularly invited to attend the Meeting.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS,
108, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES:
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—

It is Christian.	It is Benevolent.
It is Catholic.	It is Missionary.

A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 108, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock,
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock,
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, ... From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, ... From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen
... Hardwicke-street.
... 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, ... Kells.
... Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
... 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J ... Black, Ormond-quay.
... Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 17th—The Word and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 24th—Wycliffe ... Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool,
January 31st—The Word ... Peter; Rev John D Powell, Blackhall-place.
February 7th—The Apostle ...
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
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AND
4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL.
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Consulting Engineer Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
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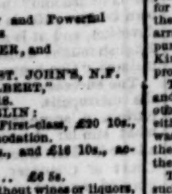
Agents for the Patent Gas Regulator, which saves consumers from 20 to 30 per cent. on their present consumption of gas.
November 19th, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



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ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage ... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fees and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Return Tickets—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Deposit to secure Berths—£5 per ton and 5 per cent.
Freight from Dublin—... Passage from New York, Boston, and Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Offices.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS.
(Construction of Works for improved Supply of Water to the Borough of Dublin, and other places in the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow; Power to take water from the Vartry River, &c., and to make compensation for the same; Power to Levy Rates and Raise Money; Arrangements with Kingstown Water Works Company; Repeal or Amendment of Acts.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to confer on the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin (hereinafter termed "the Corporation"), powers for better supplying with water the Borough of Dublin, in the County of the City of Dublin, and also to supply with water the several other parishes, townships, and extra-parochial and other places, or some parts of them; that is to say, Saint Peter, Donnybrook, Saint Mark, Booterstown, Taney, Monkstown, Rathfarnham, Saint Nicholas Without, Saint James, Saint Catherine, Saint George, Glasnevin, Grangegorman, Clontark, Clontarf, Killester, Stillorgan, Kill, Kilmacud, Crumlin, Dalkey, Killiney, Tully, Rathmichael, Old Connaught, Rathmines, Kingstown, Blackrock, and Bray, all in the County of Dublin; and Bray, Powerscourt, Kilmacanoge, Delgany, Kilcoole, Calary, Lower Newcastle, Upper Newcastle, Derrylossary, and Killiskey, all in the County of Wicklow.
And to confer upon the Corporation power to construct and maintain the following, or some of the following works (that is to say):—
1—A reservoir on the course of the Vartry River, with all necessary approaches, embankments, waste weirs, diversions of streams and roads, conduits, sluices, pipes, outlets, and other works and conveniences connected therewith, commencing in the bed of the said river, at a point about five furlongs northward of a certain bridge called Waters' Bridge, standing across the said river, partly in the parish of Derrylossary, and partly in the parish of Calary, and on land occupied by Patrick Connolly, in the townland of Knockraheen, and James Murphy, in the townland of Mullinaveige, both in the parish of Calary, and all in the county of Wicklow; and terminating in the bed of the said river, at a point about two furlongs southward of a certain bridge called Kean's or Malone's Bridge, crossing the said river, and situate partly in the said parish of Derrylossary, and partly in the parish of Calary, and on land occupied by John Malone, in the townland of Roundwood and parish of Derrylossary, and Charles Toole, in the townland of Knockfadda, and parish of Upper Newcastle, all in the county of Wicklow aforesaid; which said reservoir and other works and conveniences are intended to be situated in the townlands of Mullinaveige, Knockraheen, and Knockatemple, in the parish of Calary; the townlands of Togherbeg, Toghermore, and Roundwood, in the parish of Derrylossary; and in the townland of Knockfadda, in the parish of Upper Newcastle; all in the said county of Wicklow.
2—A conduit or catchwater drain, commencing by a junction in the townland of Callowhill Upper, with a certain stream called or known as Ballyduff Stream, on land occupied by Samuel Edge, situate in the parish of Upper Newcastle, and terminating by a junction, also in the said townland of Knockfadda, with the last-mentioned reservoir, on land occupied by Mary Doyle, in the townland of Knockfadda, in the said parish of Upper Newcastle, all which conduit or catchwater drain is intended to be situate in the townlands of Knockfadda and Callowhill Upper, both in the parish of Upper Newcastle, and all in the county of Wicklow aforesaid.
3—A reservoir also on the course of the said Vartry River, with all necessary approaches, embankments, waste weirs, diversions of streams and roads, conduits, sluices, pipes, outlets, and other works and conveniences connected therewith, commencing in the bed of the said river, near to the point at which the boundary between the townlands of Roundwood and Tomdarragh, both in the parish of Derrylossary aforesaid, intersects the course of the said river; on land occupied by Matthew Meath, situate in the townland of Roundwood, and parish of Derrylossary, and Andrew Mason, situate in the townland of Knockadreet, in the parish of Killiskey, and terminating in the bed of the said river, at a point about one furlong south-eastward of a certain bridge called Annagolan Bridge, standing across the said river, partly in the said parish of Derrylossary, and partly in the parish of Killiskey, and on land occupied by Michael Coney, in the townland of Annagolan, in the parish of Derrylossary, and Hugh Kean, in the townland of Boleynass Upper, in the parish of Killiskey, all in the county of Wicklow aforesaid, and which said reservoir and other works and conveniences are intended to be situated in the townlands (or some of them) of Knockadreet, Tiglin, and Boleynass Upper, in the parish of Killiskey; and the townlands of Annagolan, Roundwood, Tomriland, and Tomdarragh, in the parish of Derrylossary; all in the county of Wicklow.
4—A conduit or catchwater drain commencing on land occupied by Anne Doyle, in the townland of Ballymoneen, and parish of Killiskey; and terminating by a junction with the last-mentioned reservoir on land occupied by Patrick Campbell, in the townland of Boleynass Upper, and parish of Killiskey; and passing in, through, or into the several townlands of Ballymoneen, Boleynass Lower, and Boleynass Upper, in the parish of Killiskey; and all in the said county of Wicklow.
5—A line of conduit and tunnel commencing in the said townland of Knockfadda by a junction with the reservoir firstly herein before mentioned, on land occupied by Charles Toole, in the townland of Knockfadda, and parish of Upper Newcastle; thence passing in, through, and into the several townlands (or some of them) of Knockfadda aforesaid; Knockadreet, in the parish of Killiskey; Knockadreet, in the parish of Upper Newcastle; Ballyduff Upper, and Carrignamuck Upper, both in the parish of Killiskey; Corsillagh and Callowhill Upper, in the parish of Upper Newcastle; and Roundwood, in the parish of Derrylossary; and terminating by a junction with the work next hereinafter mentioned on land occupied by George Saunders, in the townland of Callowhill Upper, in the parish of Upper Newcastle; and all in the said county of Wicklow; together with all necessary and proper tanks, wells, shafts, basins, outlets, overflows, drains, and other works and conveniences thereto pertaining.
6—A line of main pipe or aqueduct commencing by a junction with the work lastly hereinbefore mentioned, and thence passing in, through, or into the several townlands hereinafter mentioned, or some of them, that is to say:—the townlands of Keeloge Upper, Callowhill Upper, Callowhill Lower, Kildey, Ballinahinch Lower, Trudder, Moneycarrol, Monalin, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, Kilmacullagh, Mount Kennedy Demesne, and Season Park, in the parish of Upper Newcastle; the townlands of Ballyronan, Kilpedder West, Johnstown, Bromley, Holywell, Killickabawn, Downs, Drummin East, Drummin West, Bellevue Demesne, and Woodlands, in the parish of Kilcoole; the townland of Calary Lower, in the parish of Calary; the townland of Bellevue Demesne, in the parish of Delgany; the townlands of Kilmurry South, Kilmurry North, Kilmacanoge South, Kilmacanoge North, Glencap Commons North, Glencormick South, Glencormick North, Hollybrook, Wingfield, Kilcroney, and Fassaroe, in the parish of Kilmacanoge; and the townland of Cookstown, in the parish of Powerscourt, all in the county of Wicklow, and the townlands of Ballyman and Old Connaught in the parish of Old Connaught; the townlands of Shankill, Rathmichael, and Loughlinstown Commons, in the parish of Rathmichael; the townlands of Loughanstown, Carrickmines Great, Carrickmines Little, Brennanstown, and Kerrymount, in the parish of Tully; the townlands of Cherrywood, Loughlinstown Commons, Loughlinstown, and Kilbogget, in the parish of Killiney; and the townlands of Cabinteely, Cornelscourt, Foxrock, Deansgrange, Newpark, Galloping Green North, Galloping Green South, and Tipperstown, in the parish of Kill, all in the county of Dublin, and terminating in the reservoir or tank next hereinafter mentioned, in the parish of Kill, and county of Dublin; together with all necessary and proper tanks, wells, shafts, basins, outlets, overflows, drains and other works and conveniences thereto pertaining.
7—A reservoir or tank to be situate on lands in the townlands of Tipperstown and Galloping Green South, both in the parish of Kill and county of Dublin aforesaid; which lands are immediately adjacent to the Stillorgan Station of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, and are partly in the occupation of William Hayson, and partly in the occupation of Miss Frances Guinness, in the parish of Kill and county of Dublin aforesaid; together with all necessary weirs, outlets, overflows, drains, and other works and conveniences pertaining thereto.
8.—A line of main pipe or aqueduct, commencing by a junction with the last hereinbefore mentioned reservoir, in the said parish of Kill, and county of Dublin; and thence passing in, through, and into the several townlands hereinafter mentioned, or some of them, that is to say—the townlands of Galloping Green South, Tipperstown, and Galloping Green North, in the parish of Kill; the townlands of Waltersland, Stillorgan South, Stillorgan Park, Stillorgan Grove, Stillorgan North, and Woodland, in the parish of Stillorgan; the townlands of Merrion and Booterstown, in the parish of Booterstown; the townlands of Mount Merrion or Calary, Roebuck, and Trimlestown or Owenstown, in the parish of Taney; the townlands of Priesthouse, Simmonscourt, Smotscourt, Donnybrook East, Donnybrook West, and Forty Acres, in the parish of Donnybrook; and the townlands of Baggotrath East, Baggotrath West, and Ranelagh North, in the parish of St. Peter; all in the county of Dublin; and terminating at or near Eustace Bridge, in Leeson-street, in the parish of St. Peter, in the borough and county of the city of Dublin; together with all necessary and proper tanks, wells, shafts, basins, outlets, overflows, drains, and other works and conveniences thereto pertaining.
And it is intended by the said Act to enable the Corporation to effect the following, or some of the following objects, that is to say:—
To take and appropriate the waters of the Vartry River, and the tributaries thereof, which waters now flow or proceed into the Leitrim River communicating with the harbour of the port of Wicklow, in the county of Wicklow; and to construct and maintain all necessary weirs, conduits, aqueducts, mains, pipes, cuts, culverts, drains, branch pipes, service pipes, and distributing pipes, sluices, fire plugs, and such other works, apparatus, and appendages as may be necessary or proper for collecting, obtaining, delivering, conducting, impounding, and storing of water, and for more conveniently using, embanking, draining, and cleansing the several works hereinbefore mentioned, and for extinguishing fires, watering streets, flushing sewers, and for supplying public baths and wash-houses, and for sanitary and other purposes.
To compensate in water, or money, the owners, lessees, and occupiers of all or any lands, mills, manufactories, and other works injuriously affected by the abstraction of the water intended to be taken and appropriated for the purposes of the said Act.
To make, lay down, and maintain all necessary mains, pipes, culverts, and other works connected therewith, under, across, and along all or any of the highways, streets, roads, lanes, bridges, and public passages or places, in the several parishes, townlands, townships, and extra-parochial or other places hereinbefore mentioned.
To purchase and acquire, by compulsion, or agreement, or to rent and hold all such lands, tenements, houses, messuages, springs, streams, brooks, and other property, as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and use of the said works, or any of them, or any right or easement of, in, through, or over the same; and to cross, stop up, alter, or divert, temporarily or permanently, within, adjoining, or near to, the said parishes, townships, townlands, and extra-parochial or other places, turnpike and other roads, streets, lanes, highways, railways, viaducts, tramways, canals, navigations, streams, weirs, watercourses, sewers, pipes, aqueducts, bridges, and public and private passages and places, which it may be necessary or convenient so to cross, stop up, alter, or divert for any of the purposes of the said intended Act; and to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges connected therewith, or with any such lands, tenements, houses, messuages, springs, streams, brooks, and other property which would in any manner impede or interfere with the carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the said intended Act; and to confer other rights and privileges.
To use, continue, and maintain, or to alter the existing pipes and works, or any part or parts thereof, by which the said Borough is at present supplied with water, or to discontinue the same, or any part thereof, and to use the site or sites of such works as may be discontinued for any of the purposes of the said intended Act, or to sell, lease, or dispose of the same.
To supply water within the places firstly hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, for public, sanitary, domestic, manufacturing, trading, shipping, business, and other purposes.
To assess, levy, and recover within the said Borough, in respect of the supply of water for public and sanitary purposes, a public rate, of limited amount, upon and from the owners of the several hereditaments and other rateable property situate in such Borough.
To assess, levy, and recover within the said Borough, in respect of the supply of water to or for the use of dwellinghouses, or portions of dwellinghouses, a domestic rate, of limited amount, upon and from the occupiers of all dwellinghouses, situate in such Borough.
To assess, levy, charge, receive, and recover within the several places firstly hereinbefore mentioned (except the Borough of Dublin), upon and from all persons voluntarily requiring to be supplied for the use of dwellinghouses, and who shall actually take or receive supplies of water from or by means of the works of the Corporation for such use, the rates, rents, and remunerations to be fixed or limited by the said intended Act.
To charge, receive, and recover in the several places firstly hereinbefore mentioned, upon and from all persons voluntarily requiring to be supplied with water, for other than the purposes in respect of which the aforesaid rates, rents, and remunerations are intended to be authorised, and who shall actually take or receive supplies of water from, or by means of, the works of the Corporation for such other purposes, such rates, rents, and remunerations as shall be settled by agreement between the parties.
To continue or alter existing rates, rents, and duties, and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from existing and future rates, rents, and duties.
To acquire and use the undertaking, property, rights, powers, privileges, and effects of the Kingstown Water Works Company, incorporated by and under "The Kingstown Water Works Act, 1859," and for that purpose to authorise the said Company to sell and convey the same to the Corporation, and, if need be, the Company to arrange their affairs, and thereupon become dissolved; and for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, to amend, alter, or repeal "The Kingstown Water Works Act, 1859," or some of the powers and provisions therein contained.
To supply with water Town Commissioners or other public bodies and Companies incorporated or empowered by Act of Parliament or otherwise, and to supply any existing Water Company with water, either in bulk or otherwise, or to purchase or acquire the existing water rights of any individuals or companies within the limits of the said intended Act, or to make other arrangements in respect of the same.
To supply water for the purposes aforesaid to the inhabitants of such parts of the district known as the Earl of Meath's Liberties as are within the boundary of the Borough of Dublin, and also the inhabitants of such parts of the Manor of Thomas-court and Donore as are within the said boundary, and also the inhabitants of such parts of the late Manor of Saint Sepulchre as lie within the said boundary, and to assess, levy, charge, and recover the same rates, rents, and remunerations for such supply, as may from time to time be assessed, levied, and charged on other parts of the said borough, and for the purposes of the said intended Act to unite such portions of the said Liberties and Manor with the Borough of Dublin and to alter any existing rates, rents, and remunerations, and to confer, vary, or extinguish any exemptions from the payment of such rates, rents, and remunerations; and to confer, vary, and extinguish any other rights or privileges in relation thereto, which would interfere with the objects and purposes of the said intended Act.
To raise and borrow, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, any sum or sums of money which may be necessary, and to charge the interest thereof, and of any existing pipe water bonds, mortgages, or debentures, upon the security of the rates and income to arise under the said intended Act; and, if thought expedient, to fund the debt, or any part thereof, and to pay annuities to holders of such funded debt.
To authorise the Collector-General of Rates for the time being to collect all or part of the rates, rents, and charges, or some of them arising or accruing to the Corporation, under or by virtue of the said intended Act, and to do all things which may be requisite or necessary for such purpose.
To provide that the costs, charges, and expenses of and incident and preparatory to the applying for and passing the said intended Act, and of and incident and preparatory to the Bills promoted by the Corporation in the last Session of Parliament, and of and incident and preparatory to the Inquiry held under a Commission issued by Warrant, under the Queen's Sign Manual, and bearing date the thirty-first day of July last past, shall be paid out of the moneys coming to the hands of the Corporation, under the said intended Act, and any Act or Acts relating to the pipe water supply now in force within the said Borough.
To prevent the fouling or injury of the waters in the reservoirs and other works of the Corporation, and of the streams and springs flowing into or towards the same, and to punish persons wilfully fouling or otherwise injuriously affecting such waters or any of them.
To alter and amend, and if necessary, to consolidate or repeal, all or any of the following Acts passed in the Parliament of Ireland (that is to say) 6 George I, cap 16; 15 and 16 George III, cap 24; 19 and 20 George III, cap 13; 28 George III, cap 50; 30 George III, cap 42; and also the following Acts (local) passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (that is to say), 42 George III, cap 92; 49 George III, cap 80; 6 and 7 Victoria, cap 102; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap 130; and 12 and 13 Victoria (public), caps 88, 91, and 97; and any other Act or Acts relating to or affecting the Corporation, in respect to the supply of water to the said Borough, and also the following Acts (local) relating to the harbour of Wicklow, viz:—5 and 6 Victoria, cap 111; and the 14 and 15 Victoria, cap 121.
To incorporate with the said intended Act all or some of the provisions of "The Water Works Clauses Act, 1847," "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," "The Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," "The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," "The Railways Act, Ireland, 1851," and any other Act or Acts extending or amending the same; and, if needful, to alter and amend such Acts respectively.
Duplicate plans and sections of the proposed works, showing the lines and levels thereof respectively, and the lands in or through which the same are to be made, maintained, varied, extended or enlarged, together with a book of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners and lessees, or reputed owners and lessees, and occupiers of the said lands, and a copy of this Notice, as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will be deposited, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Dublin, at his Office at 16, Kildare-street, in the city of Dublin; and with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of the city of Dublin, at his Office, at Green-street, in the city of Dublin; and with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Wicklow, at his office in the town of Wicklow. And on or before the said 30th day of November, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relates to each of the said parishes, together with a copy of this Notice, as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will be deposited as follows; that is to say, as respects the said parishes of Calary, Kilcoole, Upper Newcastle, Killiskey, and Derrylossary, in the Union of Rathdrum, with the Clerk of that Union, at his office at the Workhouse Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow; as respects the parishes of Calary, Delgany, Kilmacanoge, Powerscourt, Old Connaught, Rathmichael, Tully, Kill, Kiliney, Stillorgan, Taney, and Booterstown, in the Union of Rathdown, with the Clerk of that Union, at his Office at the Workhouse, Loughlinstown, in the county of Dublin; and as respects the said parishes of Donnybrook and Saint Peter, in the South Dublin Union, with the Clerk of that Union, at his Office at the Workhouse, James'-street, in the City of Dublin.
Printed copies of the said intended Act will be deposited before the 23rd day of December next, in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 9th day of November, 1860.
ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
FRANCIS MORGAN, Solicitor,
35, Dawson-street, Dublin.
BRYDEN and CO., } Parliamentary
MUGGERIDGE and BELL, } Agents.

DUBLIN GENERAL MARKETS.
Incorporation of Company; powers to raise capital to make and maintain two General Markets in the City of Dublin; to purchase Lands and Houses by Compulsion; to levy Tolls.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following:—that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of establishing, erecting, and maintaining two new General Public Markets and market places in the city of Dublin; one of such markets being situate on the north side of the said city, in the parish of St. Mary, and county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or near to the existing market, called the Cole's-lane market; the other of such markets being situate on the south side of said city, in the parish of St. Bridget, in the county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or next to the existing market called the Castle Market, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, game, butter, bacon, vegetables, and other animal and vegetable products, goods, wares, manufactures, and other marketable commodities. And power will also be taken to erect and maintain suitable dwelling-houses, shops, stalls, sheds, weighing machines, fountains, water-tanks, slaughter-houses, with all other buildings, works and conveniences necessary for public convenience, and for ensuring complete cleanliness and ventilation; and also to purchase, rent, vary, or extinguish the aforesaid existing markets, or either of them, as well as all dues, rights, and privileges, now attached or belonging to the said markets, respectively, or either of them; and to authorise the owners, lessees and occupiers to sell, lease, grant, or surrender the same to the said company, and also to prohibit the hawking of marketable commodities in the vicinity of either of the said markets.
To authorise the said company to purchase or acquire lands, buildings, and other property, by compulsion or agreement, for all or any of the purposes of said intended Act, and to confirm any agreement which may have been or may hereafter be entered into for the purchase of the same, or of the said markets or either of them; also to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects of the said intended Act; and to authorise the said Company to stop up, alter, or divert temporarily or permanently, Drury-lane, in the said parish of St. Bridget, and Sampson's-lane and Riddle's-row, in the parish of St. Mary, as well as all other streets, lanes, passages sewers, water-courses, gas and water-pipes with which it may be necessary to interfere in carrying the said intended Act into execution; also to enable the said Company to rent out, sell, or lease the said markets, or either of them, together with the shops, stalls, or other buildings connected therewith. To levy rents, tolls, rates, duties and stallages, for, or in respect of the said markets and market places, or either of them, or for or in respect of the said shops, stalls, and other buildings to be erected under the authority of said Act; and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from the payment of rent, tolls, rates, and other duties, rights, and privileges. Also to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct. Also to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, and the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, or either of them, to purchase such portions of the said lands and buildings in the said parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget as may not be required for the purposes of the said Company, and which would be sufficient for widening Exchequer-street and Cole's-lane, respectively, and converting the latter into a more direct approach to Dominick-street and the Broadstone Station of the said Railway Company.
And in the said intended Act power will be given to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, to purchase the said intended markets and market places, and all rights, powers, and privileges to be conferred by said intended Act; and to raise the necessary moneys for that purpose, by debentures, mortgage, or by such other means as the said act shall authorise and direct; and to empower the said Mayor, or his deputy duly authorised, to inspect the said markets and market places, and to enforce cleanliness and order therein; and to seize and confiscate all fish, meat, or other articles of food of an unwholesome kind, which may be exposed for sale therein; and also to confer on the said Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the Recorder, for the time, of the said City of Dublin, the power of issuing licences for the sale of butchers' meat, fish, fowl, roots, and vegetables in the several streets and public thoroughfares within the limits of the circular road, of the said city of Dublin, and to prohibit the opening of shops or stalls for the sale of such articles within the said limits without such licence. And it is intended to incorporate in the said Act, either wholly or in part, the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Railways Acts Ireland 1851 and 1860, and the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act 1847. And notice is hereby given, that all lands, buildings, and other property intended to be purchased by compulsion under the powers of the said Act, are situate in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget, respectively, in the county of the city of Dublin. And it is also intended by the said Act (as far as may be necessary) to amend the following and any other Acts relating to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company (that is to say), the 8th and 9th Vict. chap. 119; 9th and 10th Vict. c. 210 and 224; 10th and 11th Vict. c. 130 and 176; 11th and 12th Vict. c. 76; 13th and 14th Vict. c. 88; 15th and 16th Vict. c. 137; 20th and 21st Vict. 77 and 113; 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 94; and an Act passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to authorise the advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company," and another Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to settle the contribution to be made by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway, and county of the town of Galway, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company." And notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, plans of the said intended Markets and Market places, respectively, showing the lands intended to be purchased or taken, together with a book of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette" will be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of the city of Dublin, at his office in Green-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, and that on or before the said 30th day of November, copies of so much of said plans and book of reference as relate to each parish, in, through, or into which the said markets and works are intended to be made, and also a copy of the said "Gazette" notice will be deposited with the clerk of the North Dublin Poor-law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in Brunswick-street, in the parish of St. Paul, in the county of the city of Dublin, so far as relates to the Parish of St. Mary, and with the Clerk of the South Dublin Poor-Law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in James'-street, in the parish of St. James, in the county of the said city of Dublin, so far as relates to the parish of St. Bridget.
Printed copies of the proposed bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of December next.
Dated this 1st day of November, 1860.
JAMES MALLEY, 48, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, Solicitor for the Bill.
W. T. MANNING, 20, Great George-street, Westminster, Parliamentary Agent.

LONDONDERRY & LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.
Extension to Buncrana, in the County of Donegal; Branch or Spur terminating with a Pier or Jetty in Lough Swilly; and Amendments of Acts.
Notice is hereby Given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to effect the following objects, viz.:—
1. To authorise the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company to make an Extension or Branch Railway, with all proper Works and Conveniences, to Buncrana, in the County of Donegal, with a Branch or Spur, terminating in a Pier or Jetty in Lough Swilly, adjacent to the said Town of Buncrana.
2. To enable the Company to raise such further Capital as may be required for the construction and completion of such Extension or Branch Railway, and said Spur, Jetty, or Pier.
3. To authorise the Company to levy Tolls, Rates, and Duties, for the use of the Extension or Branch Railway, Spur, Jetty, and Works and to confer, vary, and extinguish exemptions from the payment of such Tolls, Rates, Duties, and other Rights and Privileges.
4. To confer upon the Company all necessary Powers for the purchase and acquisition, either by compulsion or agreement, of such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as may be required for the said Extension or Branch Railway, Spur and Jetty, and the Stations and Works connected therewith respectively, and to extinguish all Rights, Easements, and Privileges which may, or otherwise might, interfere with the construction and completion of the same Works respectively, or any or either of them.
5. To cross, stop up, alter or divert, either temporarily or permanently, all Public Roads, Highways, Footpaths, Streams, Bridges, Drains, Ways, and Watercourses, which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.
6. To alter and amend the provisions of "The Lough Swilly Railway Act, 1853," "The Lough Swilly Railway (Deviation) Act, 1859," or, if need be, to repeal the said Acts, and substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.
The proposed Extension or Branch Railway will commence in the extra-Parochial Land lately reclaimed from Lough Swilly, in said County of Donegal, known as the Inch Level, in said County, at a point on the original line of Railway, distant 850 feet or thereabouts, east by south, from the northern end of the Inner Reclamation Embankment of said Inch Level, in a field numbered 2 in the Plans and Books of Reference of said Railway, and now in the occupation of William M'Cormick, Esq., M.P., will pass thence from, in, through, or into, the Parishes, Townlands, extra-Parochial and other places following, viz.—The Inner and Outer Reclamations of said Inch Level, and the east shore of Lough Swilly aforesaid, all extra-Parochial; the Townlands of Tievebane, Magheramore, Gallagh, Carrontlieve, Carrowmullin, Figary, and Listannon, all in the Parish of Upper Fahan; the Townlands of Luddan and Ballymacarry Lower, both in the Parish of Lower Fahan, and will terminate in the said Townland of Ballymacarry Lower and Parish of Lower Fahan, in the said County of Donegal, at a point distant 660 feet, or thereabouts, south-by-west, from the Ardravan bridge, carrying the new mail car road to Buncrana across the Mill River, and 702 feet, or thereabouts, from the Coast Guard Boat-house, and in a field in the occupation of GEORGE MITCHELL, Esq.
The proposed Spur or Branch will commence in the said Townland of Ballymacarry Lower, Parish of Lower Fahan, in the said County of Donegal, at a point on the proposed extension, distant 171 feet, or thereabouts, to the west of the new mail car road between the City of Londonderry and Buncrana, and 1,094 feet, or thereabouts, from the intersection of that road with the old road near Ballymacarry School-house, will pass thence from, in, through, or into the said Townland of Ballymacarry Lower, Parish of Lower Fahan, and the Shore and Channel of Lough Swilly, both extra-Parochial, and will terminate in a proposed Pier or Jetty in the said Channel of Lough Swilly, at a point distant 690 feet, or thereabouts, from the Black Rock, and 1310 feet, or thereabouts, from the Boat-house aforesaid.
Duplicate Plans and Sections of the said intended, Railway, Spur, Jetty, and Works, together with a Book of Reference to the said Plans, a published Map showing the general course and direction of the said Railway, Spur, and Jetty, and also a copy of this Notice, will be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the City and County of Londonderry, at his Office in the City of Londonderry; and with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Donegal, at his Office, in the Town of Lifford, on or before the 30th day of NOVEMBER, instant; and on or before the same day copies of the said Plans, Sections, Book of Reference and Notice, will be deposited with the Clerks of the Unions of Londonderry and Inishowen, at the Workhouses of the said Unions, respectively, in Londonderry and Carndonagh.
Printed copies of the Bill for the said Act will be deposited at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of DECEMBER next.
Dated the 10th day of November, 1860.
PAINE & LAYTON, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.
SAMUEL L. CRAWFORD, Londonderry.

METROPOLITAN JUNCTION RAILWAY.
Incorporation of Company.—Powers to raise capital to make and maintain a Railway and Branches from the Great Southern and Western Railway, at or near Inchicore, to the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, and to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and thence on to the River Dodder.—Traffic arrangements with, and Powers of Contribution by, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company.—Amendment of Acts.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following; that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of carrying the objects of the intended Act into execution; to authorise that Company to make and maintain a Railway, together with all proper stations, approaches, sidings, and other works and conveniences connected therewith, to commence by a junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway, at a point near the west end of the bridge, which carries the direct public road between Kilmainham and Island-bridge over the said Railway, in the Townland of Inchicore North, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Dublin, and terminating at the western quay of the River Dodder, at a point 20 feet westward from the front wall of said Quay, and 66 feet from the north retaining wall of the direct road between Great Brunswick-street and Ringsend, in the Parish of St. Mark's, in the Borough and County of the City of Dublin.
And, also, a Branch Railway to join the Line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, commencing in the north end of a field, intersected by a straight line between Maria Mount House and Harcourt Mills, at a distance of about 700 feet measured, in a south-easterly direction from Maria Mount, in the occupation of Mr. James Ryan, in the Townland of Golden Bridge North, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway, at a point about 300 feet eastward of the Bridge which carries the Railway over the public road between Kilmainham and Chapelizod, in the Townland of Inchicore North, in the parish of St. James, in the county of Dublin.
And, also, another Branch to join the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, commencing at a point about 150 feet, measured south-westerly along the bank of the Grand Canal, from the Bridge over the said Canal which connects Upper and Lower Leeson-streets, and called Eustace Bridge, in the Townland of Ranelagh North, in the Parish of St. Peter's, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the said Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, at or near the north end of the Bridge which carries the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway over the direct public road between Mountpleasant-square and Leeson-park, in the Townland of Ranelagh North, in the Parish of St. Peter's, in the County of Dublin.
And, also, a Branch Railway to join the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, commencing at a point at or near the Bridge over the Grand Canal connecting Lower Mount-street with Northumberland-road, and called M'Kenna's Bridge, in the Townland of Baggotrath North, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, at a point at or near the North end of the Bridge which carries the Dublin and Kingstown Railway over the direct public road from Haddington-road to Ringsend, called the Circular-road, in the Townland of South Lots, in the Parish of St. Mark's, in the County of Dublin, which said Railway, Branch Railways, and works will pass from, through, or into, or be situated within, the following parishes, townlands, and extra-parochial or other places following, or some of them (that is to say) Inchicore North, Inchicore South, Kilmainham, and Golden Bridge North, in the Parish of St. James, Portobello; Ranelagh North, Baggotrath East, Baggotrath North, in the Parish of St. Peter; South Lots, in the Parish of St. Mark; and Beggars' Bush, in the Parish of Donnybrook, all in the County of Dublin; Golden Bridge North, Golden Bridge South, Dolphin's Barn, Dolphin's Barn North, in the Parish of St. James; Harold's Cross, in the Parish of St. Catharine's; Cherry Orchard, in the Parish of St. Nicholas; Portobello, Fitzwilliam Ward, in the Parish of St. Peter; and South Dock Ward, in the Parish of St. Mark—all in the Borough and County of the City of Dublin.
And it is intended by such Act to enable the Company to purchase Lands, Buildings, and other property, by compulsion or agreement, for the purpose of the Railway Branches and Works so proposed, to be authorised as aforesaid, and to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the Lands, Buildings, and other Property proposed to be purchased or taken, or which would in any manner impede or interfere with the construction, maintenance, or use of the said Railway Branches and Works, and to confer other rights and privileges.
And it is intended by such Act to cross, divert, alter, or stop up all Turnpike and other Roads, Streets, Railways, Tramways, Aqueducts, Rivers, Streams, Watercourses, Pipes, Sewers, and Canals, within or adjoining to the aforesaid Parishes, Townlands, and Extra-parochial or other Places, or any of them, with which it may be necessary to interfere in the construction of the said Railway Branches and Works.
And it is intended by such Act to levy tolls, rates, duties, and charges, for and in respect of the said Railway Branches and Works, and to alter or extinguish existing tolls, rates, duties, and charges, and to grant exemptions from rates, tolls, duties, and charges; also, to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct; also, to empower the said Company on the one hand, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, or any one or more of them, and either jointly or separately, on the other hand, to make and enter into agreements and arrangements with respect to the interchange, accommodation, and transmission of traffic, and the division and apportionment of receipts, arising from traffic, and with reference to the construction, maintenance, use, and working of the Railway of the said intended Company; and also to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, or one or both of them, to contribute towards, and to hold shares in, the undertaking of the said intended Company, and for that purpose to raise further sums of money by the creation and issue of new shares in their undertaking, respectively, and by borrowing on mortgage or bond, and to guarantee the payment of Dividends or Interest on all or any part of the Share Capital of said intended Company.
And Notice is hereby further Given, that on or before the 30th day of the present month of November, Duplicate Plans and Sections, shewing the direction lines and levels of the said intended Railway Branches and Works, and the lands in or through which the same are intended to be made, together with books of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a published map, with the line of the intended Railway and Branches delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction; and a copy of this notice, as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Dublin, at his office in Kildare-street, in the City of Dublin, and with the Clerk of the Peace of the City of Dublin, at his office in Green-street, in said City; and that a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and books of reference as relates to each of the Parishes in or through which the said Railway, Branches, and Works are intended to be made, and also a copy of the said "Gazette" notice, will be deposited on or before the said 30th day of the present month of November with the Clerk of the South Dublin Union, at his office in the Workhouse of that Union, in James'-street, in the parish of St. James, in the County of the said City of Dublin.
And it is also intended, by said Act (so far as may be necessary), to amend the several Acts relating to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, that is to say:—
An Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of her present Majesty, cap. 100; 8th and 9th Vic, cap. 124; 9th and 10th Vic. caps. 194 and 196; 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 93; 14th and 15th Vic, cap. 80; 15th and 16th Vic. cap. 21; 16th and 17th Vic. cap. 142; 20 and 21 Vic. caps. 1, 62, and 86, and the 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 36; as also the several Acts relating to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company (that is to say), An Act passed in the 1st and 2nd years of his late Majesty William IV., cap. 69; 4th and 5th Wm. 4th cap. 26.; 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 208; 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 61; 11th and 12th Vic. cap. 29; 14th and 15th Vic. cap. 108; 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 29, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Act, 23 and 24 Vic., 1860, and all other Acts relating to the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway respectively.
And Notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 23rd day of December, in the present year, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1860.
JAMES MALLEY, Solicitor for the Bill.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, the 23rd inst, and for the future, this Association will meet at the Rooms of the Central Association, 36, WESTLAND-ROW, instead of 45, Molesworth-street, as heretofore.
Subjects for Friday Evening, the 23rd inst:—Scripture—John iii. 15 to end; Lecture—"Young Men's Associations," by S. E. BUSBY, T.C.D.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY, in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock,
Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860. DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin,
13th November, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, when the Rev THOS. SCOTT will take the Chair—Subject: "The Signs of the Times." Tickets of Admission—6d; Platform 1s; to be had at the door.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 23, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
Subject: "Why can no Roman Catholic get and use his alleged rule of Faith?"
Why do not Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Cullen, Dr. MacHale, Dr. Derry, and other bishops, get the £40,000 offered for the Roman Catholic Rule of Faith?
Is it because not one of them possesses his own Church's Rule of Faith?
Is it because they cannot procure, for love or money, all the things which make up "the whole rule of Christian faith and practice," namely—The Old and New Testament Scriptures, "along with the traditions of the Apostles and the interpretation of the Church, to which the Apostles delivered both the book and the true meaning of it?"—See note on 2 Tim. iii. 16, Drs. Cullen, MacHale, and Derry's Donay Bible.
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE.
The Rev. A. C. RAINEY will Preach this EVENING, and the Rev. C. J. RAMSEY, on TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Special Services are being held every SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock for Prayer and the Ministry of the Word, open to all.—Isaiah, lv. 1.

NOTICE.
MRS. REBECCA CAMPBELL, formerly of Camus House, County Londonderry, and who died at Kingstown, County Dublin, on the day of last, by her last will and testament bequeathed the following sums for Benevolent and Charitable purposes:—

To the Indian Mission and Turkish Mission	£200 0 0
" Church Missionary Society	£200 0 0
" Protestant Orphan Society	£200 0 0
" Society for the Conversion of the Jews	£200 0 0
" Church Education Society	£200 0 0
" Irish Society for conveying Religious Instruction to the Native Irish, through the medium of their own language	£200 0 0
" Ragged School in Lurgan-street, Dublin, under Protestant management	£200 0 0
" Society known as Dublin by Lamp Light	£200 0 0
" Ragged School on the Coombe, Dublin, under Protestant management	£200 0 0
" Orphan Refuge for Children of mixed marriages	£200 0 0

Dated this day of 1860.
RALPH SCOTT, Solicitor for the executor, 29, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.
22d November, 1860.
These legacies cannot be paid until landed property shall have been sold, and converted into money.
William-street, November, 1860.

COLUMBIA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. LA TOUCHE and Co., Dublin.
We will gladly forward information of the progress of the Mission.
THOMAS TWIGG, Clk., Swords,
RICHARD T SMITH, Clk, 7, Haddington-road,
WM. FERRAR, Clk., F T C D, 38, Trinity College,
JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, F R C S I, 58, Lower Mount-st,
} Hon Secs to the Dublin Committee.
Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin,
9th November, 1860.
"PEACE ON EARTH—GOOD-WILL TO MEN."
Luke ii. 24.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held in St Catherine's Church, on each Friday Evening during the month of November, Commencing at 8 o'clock. The Sermon on This (Friday), the 23rd, will be preached by the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—
A SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached, and a Collection made in behalf of the above named Society in the
MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LOWER LEESON-STREET,
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., by the
Rev. A. D. MACNAMARA,
Deputation Secretary to the Society.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Assistant-Secretary, or by the Accountant at the office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL, in the Round-Room, ROTUNDO, on next SUNDAY, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Rev. W. L. GILES, Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street. Subject—"The Fire-escape from Hell." Admission free.
This effort is one of Christian Love, seeking the Salvation of Immortal Souls, and asks the sympathy and prayers of all Christians.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS
On SUNDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock, a SERMON will be preached in the CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, BISHOP-STREET, and a Collection made in aid of their Missions among the Heathen.
The collection after the Evening Sermon, at Seven o'clock, will be applied to the same purpose.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by J. F. Fridiezius, Adelaide-road; J. T. Purser, James'-gate; S. Warren, 28, Dame-street; Charles Cooney, 60, Back-lane; T. Leetch, 26, Dame-street; Alexander Parker, Treasurer William-street; or by the Minister, 15, Bishop-street.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE.
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON
In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.)
IN ST. MATHIAS'S CHURCH,
On SUNDAY next, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1860,
By the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.M., Minister.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to preserve the Protestantism of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of these unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE AND ADVERTISEMENT OF WRIT OF SUMMONS AND PLAINT.
John Geary, of Miltown Malbay, in the county of Clare, Yeoman and Farmer, Plaintiff; The Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, "having an Office at No. 73, Talbot-street, in the City of Dublin," Defendants.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16, 17 Victoria, chap. 113, Sec. 33, that a writ of Summons and Plaint has been issued this day, at the Suit of the said John Geary, against the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, in the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.
Dated this 22nd day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty.
MICHAEL KENNY, Attorney for the said Plaintiff, No. 31, Charles-street, in the City of Dublin.
To the said Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Company, and all whom it may concern.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY GALWAY
The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—
Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165A. Irish.
CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60A. Irish).
KILCOOSH, 246A. Irish.
These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. NETTERVILLE GERRARD, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway.
The Herds will show the Lands.
For terms, and further particulars, apply to
MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford.
November 1st, 1860.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants'room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

TO LET, ON SANDYMOUNT STRAND, a compact and comfortable eight-roomed House.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Arkins, 117, Aughrim-street.

PRIORSLAND HOUSE, CARRICKMINES.
On the Bray Railway, twenty minutes, from Dublin.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for the Winter, until May, or Furnished or Unfurnished for a term of years. The house contains four reception-rooms, eight bedrooms, large kitchen storerooms, pantry, scullery, hot and cold baths, with a self-supply of water, stabling for five horses, coachhouse, and a walled garden, fully cropped, with from 15 to 16 acres of ground.—Apply at 5, Adelaide-road.

KINGSTOWN.—WINTER RESIDENCES—TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry requiring Houses for the present season, that he has a variety just now Furnished, which will be Let for such terms as may be agreed on, in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, and Dalkey.—Particulars of which may be had on application to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.

LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.—TO BE LET, fully and handsomely Furnished, one of the best Houses in the above fashionable locality, consisting of handsome drawingroom, diningroom, housekeeper's room, 4 best bedrooms, servants' apartments, waterclosets, lock-up pantries, wine vault, and all in the most perfect order. The House commands a magnificent view of the College grounds; it is just suited for a respectable family, and will be found most desirable.—For terms apply at 9, Leinster-street, or to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.

WANTED, within an easy distance of the City, a PUBLIC-HOUSE or SPIRIT-STORE, with or without the Grocery attached; a few acres of land preferred.—Address "N. O.," Irish Times Office.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS—RATHMINES.—A Single Gentleman, who dines in town, can have a Front Parlour to sleep and breakfast in, with attendance, Gas, &c., at a moderate rent.—Apply at 10, Wellington-quay.

WANTED, in Town, by a Lady, of quiet habits, a Furnished Bedroom, in a Protestant family, where there are no children. Parlour preferred.—Address "D. L., Lodgings," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

To Capitalists—North Side.
Sale of valuable Leasehold Interest in a newly-built Dwellinghouse, not completely finished.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 26th NOV. inst., if not previously disposed of, at CROOKE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 10, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, the Interest in the Lease of a newly-built Dwellinghouse, which will require some additional outlay to get it completed and fit for letting. It is situated at No. 8, VICTORIA-TERRACE, North Circular-road, near the Phoenix Park Gate, and stands on a piece or plot of ground which measures 26 feet in front, and 200 feet in depth, and is held by lease, 89 years of which are unexpired, at a nominal ground rent of four pounds per annum. Application for particulars to be made to
MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer,
10, Lower Ormond-quay, and Enfield, Co. Meath.

To Capitalists, Builders, Cabinet Makers, &c.—Sale of Valuable Leasehold Interest.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at CROOKE'S SALE ROOMS, No. 10, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, and GREAT STRAND-STREET, on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th of November inst., the Interest in the Lease of the large House and extensive Premises, No. 204, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET. The entire concerns extend nearly 300 feet from front to rear, and are well suited for a builder or extensive cabinet factory, with suitable workshops, saw pit, 20 feet long, &c. All is held by lease, at the very moderate rent of £35 per annum. The present owner has expended nearly £300 in making requisite alterations and other permanent improvements. Sale at Two o'clock.
MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer,
10, Lower Ormond-quay, and Enfield, Co. Meath.

TO GROCERS AND SPIRIT DEALERS.—FOR SALE, the Interest in a Licensed Grocery and Spirit Establishment, which is at present in full business, with all fixtures and appointments complete.—Application for particulars to be made to MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer, 10, Lower Ormond-quay.

KING'S COUNTY.
Property in LAND, with Landed (late Incumbered) Estates Court Title.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE ROOMS, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the city of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the LANDS OF IRISHTOWN and BALLYRIHEE, situate in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County, in One Lot.
The Lands are held in fee-farm, and contain about 1,129A 2R 29P statute measure, including about 174 acres of Bog, of like statute measure, subject to the yearly fee-farm rent of £34 15s 8d, and to produce an annual profit rent of £614 2s 10d.
The present rents are considered very low, and four of the tenants (the only ones) who have leases will readily give a premium for an additional term. The tenants are respectable and solvent, and the property presents many opportunities of improvement.
The turbary is very valuable. It was let this year for £150, and will bring at least from £250 to £300 yearly. There is a comfortable Farm House and Offices, and Demesne. The estate is situate within 11 miles of the assize town of Nenagh, 10 miles of Parsonstown (to which a branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway has been extended), and within 4½ miles of Roscrea, where there is a Station of the Railway.
A considerable portion of the purchase money may be left out for 5 or ten years, at 5 per cent.
Mr. ARMSTRONG HAYES, who is tenant to the demesne portion of the property, will show the Lands.
For rentals and further particulars application to be made to
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
Private offers will be received up to the 27th day of November, 1860, by
THOS. W. REEVES, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Insurances on almost every description of Property effected upon the most moderate terms.
Rent may be insured by special agreement.
This Office holds itself liable for loss occurring by Fire during the usual fifteen days allowed for renewing the Policy, whether the Premium be paid or not.
The Managers can confidently recommend the SUN FIRE OFFICE to the notice of the Public, and appeal to the well-known character which this Society has obtained for liberality and promptness in the discharge of claims made upon it during the 150 years it has been established.
Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in Great Britain and Ireland in 1859, £218,128.
The Agents in Dublin are—
Messrs. Carleton and Trouton, 18, Eustace-street.
Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell, 42, Dame-street.
Mr. John Porter, 40, Dame-street.
Mr. H. F. Hamilton, 6, Leinster-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS,
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

Miscellaneous.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS
The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

FIRE CAUTION.
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.
HODGES AND SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at
HODGES AND SONS,
18, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

VISITING TUITION.—A Young Lady of the Established Church, long accustomed to teaching in a large Seminary and in private families, has first-rate testimonials, and is competent to impart a sound English, French, and Musical education in an incredibly short time, desires either visiting Tuitions in the city, or would instruct pupils at her own residence in Music only, or in all the branches.—Address "A. B. C.," care of Mr. Shade, 22, Westmoreland-street.

A CLASSICAL HONOR AND ENGLISH PRIZEMAN, T.C.D., of great experience, wants Visiting Tuitions, English particularly attended to. Young pupils carefully instructed. Terms very moderate.—Address "Delta, Tutor," Irish Times Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—An experienced Teacher has his evenings unemployed, which he would devote to private pupils; he teaches the usual English and Commercial branches, also Mensuration, Euclid, and Algebra, and begs to refer to Rev. Jeremiah O. Carroll, ex-Scholar of T.C.D., Curate of St. James'; Rev. A. J. Mac Donagh, L.L.B., Scholar, T.C.D., 38, College; John Hayes, Esq., New-row South, or L. Bolton, Esq., 5, Adelaide-road, who will give the necessary information.
November 21st, 1860.

A YOUNG Man, a Protestant, wishes to obtain a Situation as CLERK in a merchant or other office; is a good writer and accountant; can give first-class references as to character, &c.—Apply, stating terms, &c., to "M. R. T.," Irish Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by an active, intelligent Gentleman, as COLLECTOR or otherwise; can give any security and reference.—Apply to "T. C. D., Protestant," Irish Times Office.

COLLECTOR.—A Young Man, who has been for several years clerk in one of the first mercantile houses in Dublin, wants an engagement as Collector, or in any capacity where his business would be principally out of doors; would accept a moderate salary.—Address "Alpha," Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

AS UPPER DRY NURSE, in a Gentleman's family, an experienced Woman, of good character, who would take charge of a baby, and superintend growing children; understands bottle and spoon feeding, and will be highly recommended. Advertiser is a Protestant, and will be found a trustworthy nurse.—Address "D. M." 44, Upper Clanbrassil-street, for a week.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, active Young Woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth, has wet and dry-nursed in respectable families; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to town or country; advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "B. O.," 39, Grafton-street, or 11, Lower Sackville-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman as HOUSEMAID, or to assist Ladies, as she understands needlework in a general manner, and making up linen; has no objection to town or country, or to travel; can be well recommended by her late mistress.—Address "M. R.," 79, Great Britain-street, or 7, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as above, has no objection to town or country, she can wash and make up fine things in the neatest manner; can be recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address to "F. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or Irish Times Office, can be heard of for three days.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. K.," 1, Clare-street, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in every respect, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country.—Address "C. K.," 97, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK; understands the management of a dairy; is a Protestant.—Address "M. A. B.," Irish Times Office.

AS COOK, in a gentleman's family, a respectable Woman who understands her business perfectly well, has been accustomed to live in good families baking and dairy, if required.—Direct to "X. Y.," 2, Nassau-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and will make herself generally useful if required, and can be well recommended by ladies in town at present.—Any commands for "A. D.," 25, Upper Sackville-street, or 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, one who understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to town or country; has long and satisfactory testimonials, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. C. K.," 6, Lower Sackville-street, or 97, Lower Gardiner-street, will be heard of till engaged.

GOOD COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A steady, active Woman would like to engage in a respectable family; would have no objection to take charge of a small washing if required; can be well recommended by families in town at present.—Letters addressed "M. H.," 30, Upper Sackville-street, or 34, College-green, shall be particularly attended to.

COOK (Good) or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged; is a good laundress, and can be well recommended by her last mistress; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Letters addressed to "M. F.," 124, Capel-street, or Irish Times Office, will be attended to for three days.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her testimonials will bear the strictest examination.—Any commands for "E. L. S.," 40, Grafton-street, or 28, North Earl-street, will be attended to.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, has no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by families whom she has served, and is in town at present.—Any commands for "J. B.," 34, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

A COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands to be left for "E. M.," 8, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who understands her business in every respect, and can be highly recommended; no objection to town or country.—Address "M. E.," 65, Sackville-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her character can bear the strictest investigation; no objection to town or country; would take a little washing if required.—Address "M. M.," 10, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; a comfortable home more an object than wages.—Address "M. C. K.," 49, Lower Sackville-street, or 55, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small private family, where a second servant is kept; she will be found satisfactory.—Address "C. M.," 33, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

PORTER, or otherwise, an active, Young married Man; is a Protestant, understands the care of a horse and car; his wife would act as servant if required; respectable references for sobriety and honesty will be given; salary not so much an object as permanent employment.—Address "B. R.," Irish Times Office.

PAGE, or INSIDE SERVANT, in a nobleman's or gentleman's house; a respectable Young Lad, aged 16 years; has served under a Butler for one year and ten months; understands his business; can read and write well; is a Protestant; can produce a good discharge from his last master.—Please address "S. E.," Abbeyleix Post-office, Queen's County.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man; understands his business perfectly well; care of lamps, plate, and furniture. Any lady or gentleman requiring his services will find him a most satisfactory servant, which his discharges will certify; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "J. M. C.," 37, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

GENERAL INDOOR or OUTDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who understands his business in either capacity; is a careful, good driver; knows town and country well; and is a good attendant at table, and can produce most satisfactory discharges and references from the last three gentlemen he has lived for the last five years, and would take a weekly situation if such should offer.—Address "N. A.," 33, Upper Sackville-street or 141, Lower Baggot-street, for three days.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a Young Man, who understands his business perfectly; the care of lamps, plate, and furniture, and can attend well at table; has no objection to town or country; can be highly recommended by his last master. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "J. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or 32, North Earl-street.

GARDENER AND FORESTER, and would take charge of a Farm; has lived eight years in last place.—Address "T. H. D.," Dunmore Farm, Durrow, Queen's County.

Wanted.

WANTED, a SALESMAN for a Damask Department.—Apply to CORBETT and Co., 87, Henry-street.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a competent Person as assistant in an extensive Jobbing Office. He should be an expert compositor, &c., &c. None need apply who cannot produce the most respectable references.—Address "Y. X.," Irish Times Office.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms is 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the Irish Times.

APPRENTICE WANTED, a Lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as Indoor Apprentice to the Ironmongery trade. A small fee required.—Please address "W. M.," Apprentice, 141, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a Protestant, not more than 35 years of age.—Apply at ..., ...-street.

WANTED, a steady, respectable person, as NURSERY MAID, character and references must be ... Address 15, Charlotte-street.

GOVERNESSES, BUTLERS and PORTERS ... Hotel.—The above, wanting for families, at the Registry Office, No. 9, Upper Sackville-street.

FINE COLZA OIL
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Railway Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for many years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

RATHKEALE AND NEWCASTLE JUNCTION RAILWAY. Incorporation of Company, Construction of Railway from the Limerick and Foynes Railway at Rathkeale to Newcastle. Power to the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company to work the traffic. Power to the last-mentioned Company and the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway Company to subscribe and apply and raise Capital. Amendment of Acts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for an Act for the following purposes, or some of them (that is to say), To incorporate a Company (herein called the Company), and to enable the Company to make and maintain a Railway with all proper stations, works, and conveniences connected therewith, commencing by a junction with the Limerick and Foynes Railway in the Townland of Ballinarrane in the Parish of Nantinan, and County of Limerick, at a point on the said railway situate seventeen miles, two furlongs and two hundred yards or thereabouts from Limerick, passing thence through or into the several Parishes, Townlands and extra Parochial or other places following, or some of them (that is to say), Ballingarrane, Nantinan, Kyletaun, Rathkeale, Wolfeburgess West, Enniscoush, Castlematrix, Rathkeale (parish), Ardnaveagh, Doondonnel, Ballinlyny, Coolybrown, Skehanagh, Kilscannell (parish), Clonagh, Clonagh (parish), Cahirmoyle, Rathronan, Liskilleen (O'Brien), Monashinnagh, Liskilleen (Dickson), Ministers' Land, Kilreash, Dromrahnee, Farranatlabs, Killard, Ardagh, Ballyishil, Garankeevan, Dungeeha, Churchtown, Gortboy, and Newcastle, all in the county of Limerick, and terminating at a point in the Townland of Gortboy, Parish of Newcastle and county of Limerick, at or near the town of Newcastle in said county.

To purchase lands and buildings by compulsion or agreement for all or any of the purposes of the intended act, and to vary or extinguish all existing rights and privileges connected with the lands and buildings which may be purchased or taken for the purposes aforesaid.

To stop up, alter, or divert, either temporarily or permanently, turnpike and other roads, streets, footpaths, sewers, pipes, aqueducts, streams, canals, navigations, and railways for the purposes of the said intended Act, or any of them, and to make such openings in and alterations of the Limerick and Foynes Railway as may be necessary or expedient.

To levy tolls and rates and to make charges for the use of the said intended Railway and works, and to grant exemptions from the payment thereof, and to confer, alter, and vary other rights and privileges.

To enable the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company to work the traffic upon the whole or any portion of the said intended Railway, and to supply engines and rolling stock for that purpose, and to enable the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company to levy tolls upon the said intended Railway.

To enable the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company and the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway Company, or either of such companies, to subscribe towards and hold shares in the undertaking of the company, and to apply their corporate funds to the purposes of such subscription, and to raise further sums for that purpose by the creation of new shares in their respective undertakings either with or without preference or priority in payment of interest or dividend, and by borrowing on mortgage or bond, or by any of those means.

To alter, amend, vary, or repeal some or any of the provisions of the Limerick and Foynes Railway Act 1853, the Limerick and Foynes Railway Act, 1855, the Limerick and Foynes Railway Act 1858, and the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway Act 1860.

And Notice is hereby further given, that plans and sections of the said intended Railway and works, together with a book of reference to such plans, a published map with the line of railway delineated thereon, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will, on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Limerick, at his Office at the County Court-house, Limerick, and on or before the said 30th day of November, a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and book of reference as relates to each of the several parishes, in or through which the said intended Railway and works are proposed to be made, will, together with a copy of this notice, be deposited with the Clerks of the Poor Law Unions within which such parishes respectively are included (that is to say), so much as relates to the parishes of Nantinan, Rathkeale, Doondonnell, Kilscannell, Clonagh, Rathronan, and Ardagh, with the Clerk of the Rathkeale Union, at his Office at the Rathkeale Union Workhouse, at or near Rathkeale in the County of Limerick, and so much as relates to that part of the parish of Ardagh not situate in Rathkeale Union, and the parish of Newcastle, with the Clerk of the Newcastle Union at his Office at the Newcastle Union Workhouse, at or near Newcastle in the said county; and that on or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1860.

MICHAEL LEAHY, Newcastle.
TRACY and NAGLE, Cork, Solicitors for the Bill.

THE RATHMINES TURKISH BATHS enjoy the superior advantages of Pure Country Air, the best system of Heating and Ventilation, and the Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor.

They are considered by many who have had fair trial to be the best in Dublin.

They are now open all day, for either Ladies or Gentlemen. Morning and Evening, 1s; Daytime, 1s 6d; Shampooing (if required), 6d.

50, UPPER RATHMINES.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS,
as revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendance at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c.

Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin.

Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m.

Mons. Denempont, Chiropedist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.

Sold Wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

NEW FRUIT.
HUGH MOORE is now landing,
ex Mystery and Othello, from Malaga and Denia,
3,850 assorted packages Bunch Muscatel and Layer Raisins,
20 whole and half Boxes Jordan Almonds,
1,000 half and quarter Boxes Valencia Raisins,
10 Boxes Valencia Almonds,
20 Bales Licorice Root, and
150 Cases Cocoa Shell,
Which, with his recent importations of Eleme Figs, Patras Currants, and French Plums, in glass and richly-ornamented cartoons, he offers on reasonable terms.

57, CAPEL-STREET.

Nov. 20, 1860.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.

Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

141, Lower Baggot-street.

WILLIAM MARCHANT begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has this day received a large supply of goods to suit the present season, at prices never offered to the Public before.

Japanned Coal Vases, from 5s 6d to 15s each.
Japanned Tea Trays, in 3 sets of 3, from 7s 6d to 25s per set.
Japanned Waiters to match, from 6d to 2s 6d.
Argentine Tea Spoons, 4s and 6s per doz.
Argentine Table Forks, 12s and 15s per doz.
Argentine Dessert Forks, 9s and 11s per doz.
Argentine Spoons, same prices.
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, from 12s to 20s per dozen.
Iron Bedsteads, from 8s 6d to 40s.
Shoe Brushes, from 1s 6d to 5s per set.
Blacklead do., from 1s 9d to 3s 9d per do.
Sweeping do., 1s to 3s each.
Hearth do., 6d to 1s 6d each.
Scrubbing do., 9d to 1s 9d each.
Cocoa Fibre Mats and Matting in great variety.
Block Tin Dish Covers, in sets of 6, from 16s the set.
Patent Metal Pots and Saucepans, from 6d to 7s 6d each.

W. M. begs to say, that in submitting the above list, there is no house in Dublin can give the same class of goods at the prices quoted. By paying a visit to inspect the Stock, the Public will be amply repaid. Crosse's Patent Mangles, from 60s to 70s each.

Please observe 141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, opposite the Market.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.

RAZORS.
The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Read Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.

J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. *** No Second Price.

GRATES, CHIMNEYPIECES, FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.
A very extensive Stock of the above Articles and every other description of Home Furnishing Ironmongery will be found at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S WAREROOMS,
Which they respectfully request parties about Furnishing their houses to inspect.

The following are a few of the leading articles:—
Electro-Plate in Tea Sets,
Forks, Spoons, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c.;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Britannia Metal, Plated, and Block-Tin Dish Covers,
Best Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, &c.;
MODERATOR LAMPS IN CHINA AND BRONZE.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Kitchen Ranges, &c.

A beautiful assortment of Gas Fittings, in Bronze, Ormolu, and Glass Lustres; Hall Lights, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns; and are Agents for Bradford's Washing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.

NOS. 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

THE NEW LAMPS.
BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c.
M'CARTHY AND Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,
55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £1 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils.
(Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s 6d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square).

THE NEW CHEAP LIGHT.
Liquid Gas, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps, complete, with Glass Burners, Eight Hours for 1d .. .. 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s.
Table do, with Glasses, &c., ... 3s 6d, 5s, and 7s 6d.
Hall and Passage do, ... 3s 6d and 4s 6d.
ROBERT WHITESTONE,
10, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marqueterie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps Muslins, &c.

Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

NEW DROGUETS, REPS, AND FANCY DRESSES.
We will This Day show a superb variety of New Fancy Dresses for Morning Wear, selected within the last few days from the most eminent Paris Manufacturers.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS,
100 AND 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

REAL SEALSKIN MANTLES.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS
Respectfully announce that they have This Day received a further supply of the above scarce and fashionable articles, which are now much in demand; also a Case of superb Paris Woven Cashmere Tapis Long Shawls, to which they solicit an early inspection.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
IMPORTANT ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
We respectfully invite an inspection of our Novelties for next month, which are of unsurpassed attraction, and arranged at prices which must command decided manifestation of public favour.

New Silks,
do. Drougets,
do. Fancy Dresses,
do. Petticoats,
do. Bonnets,
do. Millinery,
do. Ribbons and Flowers,
do. Gloves and Fans,
do. Shawls,

New Mantles,
do. Jackets and Opera Mantles,
do. Children's Dresses and Mantles,
do. Evening Dresses,
do. Wedding Trousseaux,
do. French Merinoes,
do. Fancy Goods and Embroideries,

Flannels in every width and make,
Black Silks, Black French Merinoes, Paramattas,
Crapes, Mourning Evening Costume, &c.,
With a large variety of Novelty for Gentlemen's Attire,
Robes de Chambre, &c.

With the above we shall offer the following:—500 Silk Dresses at 28s 6d, 31s 6d, 35s, to 63s, worth from 2 to 4½ guineas; 50 pieces of Black French Glace Silks, from 2s 11½d to 4s 9d, usual prices from 3s 9d to 5s 9d per yard; also a large lot of last Season's Mantles at half-price.

JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

N.B.—We have just received from one of the first Manufacturers in the North of Ireland a choice lot of Linen Goods in Table Damasks, Towelling, Sheetings, Shirting Linens, Handkerchiefs, &c., to which we respectfully invite special attention.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
S. OLDHAM AND SONS.
12 WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Solicit inspection of their Stock of
MANTLES,
Of the Newest Styles, in
Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin.
They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of
FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS,
New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of
WINTER DRESS FABRICS
French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth,
Velours and Lindseys, &c.
New Evening Barèges and Tarletanes,
Opera Mantles,
Quilled Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties,
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their House.

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing kept ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLEN'S, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, oposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and FOREIGN OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes,
in great variety;
And, observe, at Manufacturer' Prices,
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
36, MARY-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO,
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES
in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WILLIAM HUTCHINGS,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
LEATHER CUTTER, &c.,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Kingstown, Monkstown, and Dalkey, that having purchased a large assortment of French and English leather, and engaged first-class workmen, he is now ready for sale a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Winter Boots and Shoes, which cannot be surpassed by any house in the city, for quality of material and lowness of price, as a visit to his establishment will prove.

W. H. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his many kind friends and supporters for their kind patronage during the last ten years, and prays a continuance of the same.

Repairs neatly executed, and all orders punctually attended to.
93, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET,
KINGSTOWN.

Nov. 23d, 1860.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHEN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND WINCEYS
HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
respectfully direct attention to their Stock of Flannels, Blankets, and Winceys, purchased and finished early in June, when Wool was at the lowest.
P.S.—All Goods for charitable purposes at Trade price.
A lot of Ginghams and Cotton Sheets selling at greatly reduced prices.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
5, GRAFTON-STREET.
CHARLES MAYFIELD
Begs to invite attention to his present large and varied selection of Gold and Silver Watches, of his own and foreign manufacture.
The following prices, for Watches which he can recommend, he would beg to call attention to—viz.:—
Gold Patent Lever Watches, extra jewelled, latest improvement, 10 years' engagement .. £14
Second quality, a very good watch, 7 years' engagement .. 10
Best quality gold Geneva watches, various pattern cases, 7 years' engagement .. 7
Second quality ditto ditto, a very pretty and good watch, 5 years' engagement .. 5
My selection of jewellery comprises Gold Albert and Long Chains in various patterns, from £1 5s upwards; Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Earrings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, and many other articles of jewellery, good in quality, and extremely moderate in price, as will be found on inspection.
Being a practical workman, I give the repairs of watches my particular attention.
CHARLES MAYFIELD,
5, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Sons.
P.S.—I have just received another case of those justly celebrated Gold Geneva Watches at £4 each, and Silver ditto at £2; three years' guarantee will be given with each.

BARKLIE'S FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
99, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment will be found well supplied with the following articles, at moderate prices:—
Black Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, Patent Ward Cloths,
Baratheas, French Twills, Coburgs,
Chinese Cloths, French Droguet, and Red Cloths,
Sicilian Cloths, &c.
Particular notice is directed to a Case of Black French Glace Silks, Also the Newest Fashions in Millinery and Mantles, just received.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE,
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

SEED WHEATS.
JAMES WILLIAM MACKEY
Has now received large Consignments of Imported Wheats, of the following approved varieties:—
Wilson's Favourite Red, Hunter's Wheat,
Kitsingland, or White Chaffed Red, Red Chaffed White,
Red Kent, Australian White,
Chidham White, Pearl,
Which he can recommend to parties requiring select Samples for change of Seed.
Agent for Burgess and Key's Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Wood's Combined Mowing and Reaping Machines.
40, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or *in cheapness*. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE,
66, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, TEMPLE-LANE,
DUBLIN.

COALS.—
TO THE TRADE, PRIVATE CONSUMERS, AND GAS COMPANIES.
The Subscriber offers on fair terms the following Coals:—
CANNEL, Lismahago, and Gas, ex Adelaide, 150 Tons, Captain J Delargy.
SMITHS', Cardiff, 150 Tons, ex Sucess, Captain J. White.
ORREL, Wigan, 110 Tons, ex Bessie, Captain J. Lloyd.
GLASGOW, Splint, 148 Tons, ex Edward, Captain J. Murray.
NEWPORT, Tredegar Steam Coal to arrive.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Pelaw Main, do.
Every description for domestic use supplied, and forwarded in sacks, free of extra charge, when required, to any part of the country. Orders will be taken for cargoes to arrive considerably under present Market Prices, of which intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves.
LUKE DILLON,
Sole Agent for the Tredegar Colliery, Newport,
90, UPPER DORSET-STREET,
AND
5, TRINITY-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE Subscribers beg to announce that, being Sole Agents for the following Collieries, they can offer unusual advantages as to price and quality, viz.:—
Kirkless Hall Orrell Colliery Company, Liverpool, House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Sons, Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea,
Duffryn and New Tredegar Steam Coal and Llantult House Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly,
Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow,
Balquharston and Withan House and Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford, Troon,
Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO.,
BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from
H. SISTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland.
11 and 12, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

CAITHNESS FLAGGING.
TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.
A cargo of the above has been landed at the Stores of Mr THOMAS H. CARROLL, 70, ROGERSON'S-QUAY, where samples can be inspected and prices ascertained.
No such Flagging has been for many years offered in the Dublin market. It is natural-faced and sawn-edged (by the aid of machinery patented for the purpose), and consists of
Class I.—2½ to 3 inch thick.
Class II.—1¾ to 2½ inch thick.
Polished Stone—2¼ to 3 inch thick.
Half-rubbed same Stone.
Tooled Stone—1½ to 2½ inch thick.
The Stone is supplied in courses of various lengths and widths.
The Polished and Half-rubbed will be found particularly suited for Hearth Stones, Slabs, &c.; and the other Stones for Railway Platforms, Footways, Kitchen and Scullery Flooring, &c.
It is perfectly uninfluenced by atmospheric changes, and is, therefore, far superior to that generally used in basement storeys. An inspection is solicited.

Cards.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION:
JOHN G. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment.
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

Education.

A PROTESTANT Lady and her Daughter, residing at Dundrum, wish to take charge of two or more children, who would have all the advantages of a home, and tuition in English; advertiser will be found trustworthy and competent; references given and required.—Address "Delta," IRISH TIMES Office.

MONSIGEUR. LAURENS' FRENCH AND GERMAN CLASSES
For Ladies, from Three to Half-past Four o'clock.
Gentlemen, from Eight to Half-past Nine o'clock p.m.
Apply at 90, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Publications.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.
SATAN'S AGENCY:
A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.
BY THE
Rev. J. HALL,
PRICE—ONE PENNY.
Reduction to Y. M. Societies on applying by letter to Mr. Hall.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
DEPOT, 19, NASSAU-STREET.
YOUNG & CO. supply the London Morning Newspapers every Evening about half-past Six o'clock:—"Times," "Standard," "Telegraph," "Star," &c. "London Times" lent out to read, and sold at Half-price Second Day (Afternoon).
LONDON WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS EVERY SATURDAY:—"Illustrated News," "Weekly Times," "Era," "Bell's Life," "News of the World," "Saturday Review," &c. WEEKLY PERIODICALS every Tuesday and Thursday.
Open every Evening till Nine o'clock.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The announcement of the bullion arrangement between the Banks of England and France, together with the cessation of the large withdrawals which have been taking place for a considerable time from the former Bank, produced a strong feeling in the Money market. Quotations of the English Funds at the commencement indicated a further advance of one-eighth per cent. on the final rates of yesterday; after some trifling fluctuations, the market left off at the opening prices. In our local market, dealings were exclusively confined to New Three per Cents., which were about one-eighth higher, and tolerably well supported. An average amount of business was transacted in the Share market, comparatively few instances of decline are recorded, and the general tone was much strengthened.

In Banks—Nationals receded one quarter, as did also Royals; both closing steadily at their respective quotations. Bank of Ireland stock was offered for sale, and Hibernian Bank shares were still in request.

In Steampacket Securities, Atlantics realised the very smart advance of £1 5s per share, owing to the news which has just come to hand concerning the successful result of the deputation which waited on the Emperor of France, relative to the transmission of the French mails *via* Galway, the contract for which may now be considered as an accomplished fact. At the enhanced price (£4½), more shares were eagerly sought after. City of Dublin (£100) fell back one quarter, but ended steadily; the Issue of 1833 also passed hands at a premium of £2 10s (minus the recent dividend of £1 10s); the New Shares were without change. Dundalks (limited) fell back to a discount of 2s 6d, and continued on sale. British and Irish and Dublin and Glasgows were again required; and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were offering.

In Mines—Carysforts were a shade better, and still asked for. Connorrees were quoted at yesterday's prices, but closed rather weakly. Mining Company of Ireland suffered a relapse of 5s, and at the reduced price more would have been given. General Mines were inquired for at the enhanced rate of yesterday. For Wicklow Coppers an improvement of one-half was tendered, holders demanding a considerable advance.

The only operation recorded in Miscellaneous was a sale of Patriotic Insurance at their former value (£6), at which the market appeared steady. There were buyers of Alliance and Consumers' Gas, and of Grand Canal Stock at the previous price (£35½), a large advance was required in the latter instance. There were sellers of National Insurance.

The Railway market continues to be devoid of any feature of interest, the operations being still on a comparatively narrow scale. An improvement of three-eighths was steadily supported in Cork and Passages; more being required at the price. Dublin and Wexfords were also tolerably steady at their former value (£5). Last rates were barely realised in the cases of Great Southern Stocks and Midland Great Western Halves; there being sellers of both at the close of business. There were ineffectual offers to negociate Belfast and Northern Counties. Cork and Bandons, and Waterfords and Limericks, were both inquired for. Dublin and Belfast Junctions, were offering at a slight improvement, and Dundalk and Enniskillens, were also on sale, but at a reduced rate. Par was procurable for Dublin and Droghada Original Shares, sellers holding out for an advance. For Midland Whole Shares, yesterday's rate was offered. In Preference—Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. were a shade lower, but rather steady. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock submitted to a drop of one-quarter from the lower price of Monday, the quotation representing a discount of 10s; at the depreciation more would have been given. There were buyers of Cork and Bandons of both denominations. Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per Cents., and Waterford and Kilkenny Stock, Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) were required at last prices, and Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents. were offered for sale.

The last half-yearly report of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway presents a very satisfactory appearance. There is an increase in the receipts over the previous year of about £3,600, which, taking into account the unfavourable weather which prevailed almost throughout the entire period, indicates a highly satisfactory state, as regards the progressive developement of traffic. Out of the balance of £19,794 which remains after deducting the usual expenses, the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of £4½ per cent. per annum (the previous dividend was £4 per cent. per annum), leaving £4,500 for the reserved fund, and £1,569 to the credit of next half year.

The Official Traffic Table of this day presents even more favourable results than the previous one. The decreases which have been for a considerable time marked in the Dublin and Kingstown, and Irish South-Eastern lines, are now assuming more moderate dimensions. The Limerick and Foynes, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Tramore lines, though still presenting a retrograde movement, seem to have recovered in some degree from the large decreases which have been recorded against them for some time. And all the other railways in which increases have been previously marked continue to improve very rapidly.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 22.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for new account, 10th December	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜
Ditto account 10th December	91⅜ ½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	—
National	62½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	4
City of Dublin,	105
Ditto, Issue of 1833	52½
Ditto, Issue of 1833	6¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
Peninsular and Oriental	9⅜
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	54s
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4¾
Mining Company of Ireland,	14½
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	70
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5
Great Southern and Western	112
Cork and Bandon	15½
Dublin and Drogheda	74¾
Midland Great Western	52
Do. Half Shares	26
Waterford and Kilkenny	12
Waterford and Limerick	20⅜
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½ ¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Portadown, Dungannon, &c., 6 per cent. preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92	92½	—	92	92⅜
Ditto for Account	91¾	92	92⅜			
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅜	91½ ⅜	91¼	91¼ ⅜	91½	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91⅜		91½	91⅜ ⅜		—
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—November 22.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ¾
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¾ ⅞
Account,	93¾ ⅞ ¾
New Threes,	91¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞
Account,	93¾ ⅞
New Threes,	91¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¾ ⅞
Account,	93⅞
New Threes,	91⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¾ ⅞
Account,	93⅞ ¾
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 92½; Great Northern, 112; Great Western, 71½ 2; Great Western of Canada, 11⅜; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 115½; London and North Western, 100 99⅞; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 132⅜; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102 1⅜; York and North Midland, 88 88½; London and South Western, 99½; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 112½; Grand Trunks, 23; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened very firm at 93 five-eighth to three-fourths, and advanced to 93 three-fourths buyers, and are now steady at the opening prices and rather buyers at 11.16. Shares opened very strong and have advanced in price. Leeds, Midlands, and Dovers, particularly good.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

An arrangement has been announced to have been made between the Bank of France and the Bank of England which, it is hoped, will terminate the uncertainties that have recently disturbed the Money markets of Paris and London. The Bank of France is to have a loan of £2,000,000 of gold from the Bank of England, on security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The arrangement is to be for any period that may suit the Bank of France. The English Funds opened with great steadiness, and experienced a sudden improvement on the news of the negociations between the Banks of France and England. This improvement was well maintained, and as it was found out there had been no gold withdrawals during the day, the market closed with symptoms of much buoyancy. British Railway Stocks raillied with Consols, but after official hours there was again a tendency to heaviness, and the final prices were in some cases lower than yesterday.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The Funds opened with a heavy appearance, and at one time experienced a fall of one-eighth per cent. The news of an arrangement between the Bank of England and Bank of France gave an immediate impulse to prices, and the closing quotations were one-fourth to three-eighths per cent. above those of yesterday. The majority of the purchasers were to close the account of speculators for the fall. The course of the other markets was similar to that of the funds. British Railway stocks were decidedly depressed in the morning in sympathy with the provincial markets, and, rallying with consols, left off barely as good as yesterday. Lancashire and Yorkshire stock may be particularised as weaker, owing to a reported falling off in the traffic. The transactions in this department are still confined for the most part to the dealers themselves. In the Discount market a tendency to ease continues to be observable. Business at the Bank to-day was upon a quiet scale, and in the general market good bills were taken at a reduction from the Bank rates. There were no withdrawals of bullion from the Bank to-day. The £249,000 by the Sussex was delivered to-day, and is in the course of transmission to the Bank of France.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81¼ 2½; Great Northern, 111½ 12½; Great Northern A, —; Great Westerns, 91¾ 2½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada 5¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114¾ 15½; London and North Western, 99¾ ¼; London and South Western, 93¼ ¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ ¾; Midland Stock, — ⅞; North British, 62½ ¾; South Easterns, 84½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, — York and North Midland, —; Amberg, Nottingham and East Junction, —. Consols were steady all day at 93¾, closing sellers. Shares also opened firm, advanced until afternoon, when they declined a shade, but they closed very firm at the highest point of the day. Canadians and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—There is no new financial facts of importance to-day. The weekly court at the Bank of England has broken up without altering the rate of discount. The Funds are steady at yesterday's advance. Business is limited. In Shares firmness prevails, and the tendency is rather to improvemnt. The the only movement of importance is a sudden rise of nearly 1 per cent. on Midland Railway Stocks. At Paris this morning, the 3 per cent. opened ⅛ per cent. better than yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY—3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull. The final quotations of Rentes is 70.50, or same as yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 22.—Supplies—Fat stock seasonably large. Trade generally heavy. Beasts declined 2d, inferior sheep 2d to 4d; calves 4d per 8lbs. Other stock stationary. Beef, 2s 6d to 4s 10d; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 8d; pork, 4s to 5s 6d per 8lbs. Beasts 1,050; sheep, 4,150; calves, 312; pigs, 360. Foreign—Beasts 440; sheep, 930; calves, 194.

WOOL SALES, Nov. 22.—These sales have progressed somewhat slowly this afternoon. All good and fine qualities have been taken off at the opening quotations, but inferior kinds a shade lower in price. Quantity taken for export is small.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 22.—Sales, 10,00 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and export, with a decidedly better feeling.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 22.—Sugar quiet. Rice easier. Seeds dearer.

BIRMINGHAM, CORN MARKET, Nov. 22.—At to-day's market there was a large supply of wheat, and the trade was slow at a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter, barley 2s per quarter, oats 1s, beans 1s to 2s, peas 1s per quarter lower.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Nov. 22—Market well attended this morning, and was of a very quiet character. The best descriptions of English and foreign wheat sold slowly at barely late rates. Very little doing in flour, and whilst prime qualities of French were held firmly American would have been parted with at a reduction of 6d per barrel. English was altogether neglected, and only nominal in value. Oats and oatmeal cheaper. Beans heavy. Indian corn declined 1s per quarter.

GLASGOW CATTLE.—A very large supply of cattle at this day's market. Sales dull, and prices maintained with great difficulty for top qualities. Middling and inferior sorts were lower; a few turned out unsold. About the same number of sheep as last week; good quality in demand and all sorts sold freely at full prices.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 22.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 22.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 33s 3d; red wheat, 24s to 30s 0d; barley 15s to 21s; oats, 12s to 14s 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 22.—First, 115s; seconds, 111s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s, 1,200 in market.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English wheat and oats since Saturday were small; also of foreign oats; of barley good, and large of wheat.

The attendance at this morning's market was small, the English wheat left over from Monday was offered at that day's prices without leading to business. In foreign wheat and spring corn the sales were very limited, and their value nominally the same as on last day.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans	Peas.	Flour.
English	330	2010	120	—	—	1420 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	1850	—	—	570 brls
Foreign	26,710	5,400	7,720	—	—	4,509 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At this day's corn market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and of millers from the interior and Ireland. However, as the quantity offering was less than they expected, the bulk of the American supplies afloat having yet to come in, buyers held back, and there was not much business done. Prime wheat and flour were only 1d to 2d per cent., and 6d per Barrel lower. Oats with a slow sale, were without change in value, but oatmeal was 6d per load lower, and a slow sale. For barley, beans, and peas there was a moderate demand at late rates. Indian corn met with a fair sale at 38s 3d to 38s 6d per 480lbs for mixed American. White American offered at 41s per 480lbs, but the sale was very limited.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts much larger than on this day week. The primest heifer and bullock beef in demand at former quotations; but second rate and inferior cattle were a drug, and sold 10s per head lower. The supply of sheep also larger, with a dull demand at ½d per lb reduction in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 56s to 60s per cwt, sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 36s to 48s per cwt, do; the best wether mutton, 7½d per lb in sink; inferior and ewes, 6d to 6½d per lb, do; veal, 7d to 8d per lb, do.

CAVANAGH and BULL,
Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, Nov. 22.—Firkin butter, first quality, 112s per cwt; second, 106s; third, 100s; cool butter, 10½d to 13d per lb.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 am Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"King Lear" and "Kill or Cure."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Warden of Galway," "Nine Points of the Law," "Dearest Mamma," to conclude with "Brother Sandy M'Donald."

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock

THE MARTYR—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.......... 1s 0d
Every additional line.......... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES"
may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE,
GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
I respectfully invite the attention of my Customers and the Public to my
WINTER TROUSERS,
ALL WOOL,
At 15s.,
Which will be found Excellent Value.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
RICHARD ALLEN.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.

We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

SIDFORD'S MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. Sidford respectfully announces that she has received in a Case of
BLACK GLACE SILKS,
RICHEST VELVETS,
FOREIGN SHAWLS,
&c., &c., &c.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

A VERY important arrangement is at present under the consideration of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The trade of many of the French ports with America is considerable. The trade is usually carried on through the medium of an English port. French letters for America pass up to London, and from thence to Liverpool, where they are shipped for America. The house of Malcolmson and Son, already engaged in the Galway Atlantic line, has undertaken to connect Bordeaux, Nantes, and Havre with the Irish coast for the Galway Packet Company. The communication between Havre, Galway, and the United States is to be weekly. The plan is reported to have the Emperor's cordial sanction, and only awaits the vote of the *Corps Legislatif*.

It is impossible to overrate the importance of this arrangement, if carried out, to Galway, and to Ireland generally. Once a direct route is established between the Irish and French ports, French manufactures will be exchanged for Irish, without expensive land transit or transhipment at an English port. The linens, and, perhaps, the whiskey, of Ireland, will be given in exchange for the wines of Bordeaux. Commerce, like capital, increases itself, and a market of this kind, when fairly opened, must extend. Galway once was the great emporium for Spanish and French commerce; and it will be a curious circumstance if she is destined to become so once again in the cycle of her history.

MR. BRIGHT came out in a new character at Wakefield on Tuesday night. He has become a perambulating lecturer at mechanics' institutions. Whether it was that the name of "Wakefield" suggested unpleasant reminiscences, or that he is satisfied with the Cabinet which is honoured by his support, his tone was wonderfully tamed down. He was no longer the fiery tribune, sentencing the House of Lords to oblivion, and the Norman aristocracy, so few of whom are Normans, to desolation. Quietly and calmly he discussed briefly social science, urged his audience to justify the ways of God to man, and ended by joining in God Save the Queen!

Some eight months since Mr. Bright said the question of wages and prices was a very difficult one, and that whether strikes and combinations were an evil or a good no man could tell. He must have devoted the period of the recess to the study of political economy, for he comes out quite fresh with the old dogma, that prices control wages, and that it is not in the power of combinations of workmen to dictate the price of labour. The sincerity of Mr. Bright's opinions would be more highly estimated if the carpet weavers of Halifax had not struck against John Bright and Company. Whatever be the motive, however, it is satisfactory to find Mr. Bright arguing, for once, upon the right side, and deprecating any attempt at combination.

Mr. Bright, however, could not so suddenly lay aside his Americanising tendencies, and, lecturing the mechanics of Wakefield, he endeavoured to convince them they were miserable in comparison with the workmen of the States. He has discovered, it appears, three reasons why the American workman is so much better off than the English workman. The members of the Royal Society, we believe, once favoured the public with copious and satisfactory reasons to account for the fact that a fish placed in a vase of water did not increase the weight of the vase. One inconvenient member ventured to test the experiment, and found that the weight was increased, and thus mischievously spoiled arguments positively convincing, but which, unhappily, were founded on untruth. The newspapers of the United States amply prove that the American workman is by no means in a better position than the English. He has to work twice as hard for the same relative wages; he has little personal liberty, for he is but a unit in a multitudinous democracy—that worst of tyrannies; and though the taxation required for the general Government is of small amount, the local taxation is greater than among ourselves. But Mr. Bright's reasons to account for a non-existing fact are manifestly unfair. He gives, as the first reason, the circumstance that "the land in the United States was wholly "free from feudal law and tenures;" but he forgets that America possesses an almost unlimited amount of territory, and that the moment there is a pressure of population on any one point, there is a rush to the far west, or to the north. As wave succeeds wave, so successive waves of emigration for ever press onward, yet still find space before them. Our islands, small in extent, are walled round by the sea, and it is manifestly unfair to compare a compressed and densely-populated spot of earth with the ever-expanding and roomy territory of America. When property in land is acquired in America, owners are quite as jealous of their rights as ever was a grim baron of feudal times.

Again, Mr. Bright states that America spends £60,000,000 a year on Government less than we do. Suppose that to be the fact, which it is not, still the circumstances of the two countries are so essentially different as to admit of no comparison between them. We stand on the frontier of Powers which maintain vast armies, and one, at least, a fleet nearly as powerful as our own. We have half the wealth of the world deposited in a narrow spot of earth. We must have armies and fleets to protect it. The distance of America, and her severance from European policy, enable her to dispense with those vast preparations which increase our taxation. If Mr. Bright could persuade the Emperor of France or Russia to disband their half millions of men, or to break up their fleets, we, too, might lay up our ships in ordinary, and thus lessen our taxation. Or, if he could remove England from Europe, and place her in the far West, then we would not require some £30,000,000 for military preparations. Even so, Mr. Bright's favoured class of workmen would suffer to a greater degree than the saving effected in taxation would compensate; for England, if placed in the Pacific, or beside Victoria, would hardly export cottons to the amount of £45,000,000 a year.

Mr. Bright asserts that the prosperity of a people meets its greatest obstacle in selfish legislation. In this he speaks the truth. The question is, however, who are the selfish legislators? This may be best answered by Mr. Milner Gibson. This friend and coadjutor of Mr. Bright, addressing his own constituents, does not hesitate to inform them, that though some interests have suffered, and the Ministry has met with failures, still "that measures were carried out well "calculated to confer advantages *on Ashton-under-"Lyne*." Thus it is, millowners and manufacturers make each the seat of his trade an Ashton-under-Lyne, and accuse of selfishness those who defend Imperial as well as local interests. Verily, Mr. Bright has something to learn in the way of fairness, and much to study in the way of that political economy which he professes to teach.

A SOCIETY has been formed at Rome, not for contributing, but for collecting, Peter's Pence. This society is now ranked among the sodalities which send their ramifications into all countries from whence anything is to be gained. The Pope has granted it all the powers and privileges of an Arch-Brotherhood, and, on the familiar principle of centralisation, he concedes to it the power of uniting to itself all other societies or brotherhoods formed for the same purpose. It is the machinery of Jesuitism applied to finance.

It is quite useless to inquire what is the meaning of this incessant demand for money, and quite as useless to argue against the propriety of bestowing it. If the Roman Catholics of this country desire to spend their means, that the Pope and his Cardinals may keep up state at Rome, we have no right to question their taste. We have certainly very many poor amongst ourselves, who need our assistance. The coming winter will assuredly bring heavy calls upon our charity, and charity, they say, should begin at home. But it is curious that when England was Roman Catholic the people rose, and repudiated the claim of the Papacy to Peter's Pence, while now, when England is Protestant, she permits the levy to be made. To add to the anomaly, the Eldest Son of the Church will not allow any public contribution to be levied within the territories he rules.

The *Times* on the Gallican Church:—

Of all the projects attributed to the Emperor of the French not one will impress Englishmen with greater interest than the design now offered to public discussion by the Parisian journals. It has been boldly maintained in a political pamphlet that the Emperor ought to be his own Pope; that it would be greatly to the advantage of France to be made independent of Rome, and that the supremacy of the Gallican Church ought, in the true interests of the nation, to be vested in the Crown. Short of doctrinal changes, in fact, the project thus mooted amounts to a French Reformation, and we are invited to contemplate Napoleon III. proceeding in the steps of our own Henry VIII. Of the degree of authenticity to be ascribed to this singular report we can say nothing. All that is known is that the scheme has been undoubtedly put forward in a publication which has been widely circulated, and that it has been contradicted in a contemptuous tone by a journal of some authority. This may be nothing at all, or it may be the beginning of an end; but, at any rate, the subject is broached, and the idea will certainly not lack attention. On this side of the Channel there will, of course, be but one opinion on the advantage of national independence. We are never tired of asserting that "No foreign priest, prince, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any power or authority within this realm of England." We observe and mark that wherever the Pope pretends to divide the dominions of a country with its Sovereign political evils invariably follow. If the Sovereign assumes an attitude of independence, his prelates are in a state of revolt; if he cringes obsequiously to the power of Rome, his people are in a state of servitude; and the best that can happen is that the Pope may be induced by what is termed a Concordat to put a definite limitation to his meddling on reasonable terms. On the principle at stake, therefore, we can entertain but one opinion. We are also aware, though the statement may create surprise, that a Sovereign of France would, in declaring the independence of the Gallican Church, be only consummating a traditional policy of the French Crown. Whether such an act, however, could be successfully accomplished without an innovation of theological doctrine is a question on which history gives us little means of speaking.

It is a notable and instructive fact that the first impulse of every European nation at the awakening of human intellect in the 16th century was to shake off the thraldom which had been imposed by the Bishops of Rome. It is another striking fact that the country which caught these views first of all was France. That great kingdom, always professing, and often with reason, to be at the head of civilisation, discerned its national interests in this respect long before the truth had flashed upon the rest of Christendom. It made a demonstration in the matter by the light of its own instincts before the actual Reformation of religion had so much as commenced. Twenty years at least before Henry VIII. began to threaten Clement, and five full years before Luther nailed his propositions to the church door at Wittenberg, France had been on the point of asserting her ecclesiastical independence. It was not until a later period that the other ruling Powers took up the question, but then they were all of one mind. Europe was virtually divided between three great Monarchs: Charles V., the head of the house of Austria, was Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, Francis I. was King of France, and Henry VIII. of England, and the aggregate dominion of these potentates left little other territory to be accounted for. Nothing is now more certain than that Charles, Henry, and Francis together were all ready to discard the Pope, and only hesitated from considerations of political interest. The fact was, that the particular Sovereign who remained in communion with Rome could employ the power of that Court, such as it was, against his heretical rivals, and no one of the players liked to throw away such a possible card. It is curious enough that the Prince least disposed to break with the Pope was he who actually consummated the rupture. Henry was the most sincere Catholic of the three—the very "Defender of the Faith," and it seemed far more probable 330 years ago that France would repudiate the Papal jurisdiction than that such a step would be taken by England. In fact, the French Kings never actually lost the idea. Francis would probably have allied himself with Henry in the spiritual revolt, if he had not been seduced by an offer of the Pope to promote French interests in Italy. Henry IV. and Sully, of course, balanced the considerations for and against the measure; even Louis XIV. had his glimpses of doubt, and Voltaire tells us plainly that in Louis XV.'s time, when the quarrels between Jesuits and Jansenists were at their worst, people had begun to declare outright that if the Pope made his authority so onerous France would know how to dispense with it, as so many other countries had done before.

As far, therefore, as political traditions are concerned, there is no question but that Louis Napoleon might supersede Pius IX. with ample warrant; and, though the maxims of the great Gallican divines would require rather arbitrary extension before they could be made to justify such an "independence" as is now talked of, the scheme would still express only a favourite idea of French statesmen in all ages. We are compelled, however, to observe that France is a Catholic country, and that there is no instance of a Catholic country subsisting in independence of the Pope. Doubtless is was the theory of Henry VIII.'s councillors, and especially so of that Monarch himself, that the question of religious orthodoxy might be kept entirely seperate from that of spiritual jurisdiction, but the event proved the contrary, and the idea with which the original actors in the matter had consoled themselves was soon scattered to the winds. The Church of England became a new, as well as an independent communion, and though it escaped certain extreme opinions, it was a Reformed Church still. When the Pope was cast off the Protestants became supreme. If the Pope were cast off in France, would the French clergy remain where they are?

We are, perhaps, discussing the question too seriously, though it is impossible to say what realities may not lurk under the very lightest essays of Parisian pamphleteering. One assertion, however, we venture to make, and that is, that the Emperor Napoleon could hardly entertain a project more conducive to his popularity in this country than that which, whether with or without reason, is now ascribed to him. All our ideas of misgovernment, stagnation, and debasement are included in the idea of Papal predominance; all our notions of freedom and progress are represented in that of enfranchisement from this degrading yoke. In our view, to rescue a kingdom from the clutches of Rome would be like getting an estate out of Chancery—the first step to genuine improvement. We cannot imagine how a country can be governed so long as a foreign priest with a policy always and necessarily inimical to freedom can obtrude his ill-defined and aggressive domination into its domestic concerns. We shall be told that France herself is an example to the contrary—that she, a State in strict communion with Rome, is and has ever been, nevertheless, one of the most intellectual and enlightened States of Europe. We answer that France has, doubtless, been all this, but that she has been so only in proportion as she has treated the Papal claims as speculative rather than real. The Court of Rome did little harm to France, because it was left with little opportunities of doing so, and was fain to content itself with the shadow, instead of the substance, of power. So it has always been in such cases. In the present instance the French prelates have been hitherto Louis Napoleon's very humble servants. They are now disposed to become, in preference, the servants of their other master—the Pope, and it is thus that the crisis has arrived. Wherever the Papal Court has the power of meddling it will either meddle or have its forbearance dearly bought. Will it try its strength in France? And, if it does, how will it be encountered? These, perhaps, are the questions which suggested the argument we have reviewed this morning.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Thursday.

"Martha," at her Majesty's, the night before last, was splendidly given. Never did the "Last Rose of Summer" sound so sublime before. Titiens delivered the unrivalled melody with a tenderness inconceivable, and the music sounded, if possible, more exquisite, transformed into "Che sola vergin rosa." "Martha" is a pretty opera throughout, and the chorus of "Birra, Birra," is spirit-stirring, but it would never have attained its present popularity without the Irish melody. The various snatches of the air, sung at intervals with that sweetness Giuglini alone can impart, produced a beautiful effect.

It is not often that our magistrates seem to consider the pitiable condition of the poor who are brought before them for various petty crimes. That such feelings of commiseration have not abandoned the bench we have only to record the case of two girls brought up for stealing some cotton print exposed before a shop door. The shopboy, who had been watching the prisoners, was the witness. He perceived them going to steal, but bided his time till they had got some distance off with the goods. On being asked by Mr. Yardley why he did not warn them at first, he answered that £5 worth had been stolen before, and that thieves were in the habit of infesting the shop.

Mr. Yardley—I am not surprised at it. I would not have commiserated you if you had lost £500 worth of goods. Exposing goods for sale outside shops is a great temptation. You lay traps for people. It is in the highest degree unchristian-like, and excessively immoral Do you ever say your prayers?

The witness stared, and made no answer.

Mr. Yardley—Do you ever repeat the words "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil?"—Witness—I don't know what you mean, sir.

Mr. Yardley—I am afraid you do not. My observations apply more to Mr. Lyons than to you. Is Mr. Lyons here? Witness—No, sir; he is not.

Mr. Yardley—You act under his directions. The dulness of some people's moral sense is really astounding.

After these appropriate observations, one of the prisoners was discharged. The other sent to prison for eight days.

The following anecdote of American ingenuity, exercised on the occasion of the Prince's visit, shows how touches of very reckless profanity may taint any community whose standard of excellence is gold. The newspapers, as you know, were in a state of ludicrous excitement throughout the town, but never more than when the Prince came to Niagara. Strange ideas got into different person's heads, as to how the falls might behave on the occasion; how the Prince might appreciate them; whether he would be sprinkled by the spray; whether he would utter any expressions of wonder, &c. To catch these etceteras with rapidity, reporters strained their ears, and electric wires vibrated every minute to bear the news to the open-mouthed citizens of the Union. The *New York Times* and the *Tribune* vied with each other to flash the intelligence first along the wires, but the thorough Yankee *Herald* was resolved that no message should precede its own. Mr. House, the reporter, waited anxiously for the Prince's arrival, having engaged the wires to act for him. The time engaged passed, but yet no Prince. If another engagement was not effected, the other papers might send the news first. Horrible thought! But what was to be done? No intelligence to send; the wires must be given up. The reporter asked the proprietor "what is to be done?" "Telegraph the Book of Genesis," was the reply. The Book of Genesis was accordingly telegraphed to keep the wires open for the *Herald*. Finished, and yet no Prince! Again—"what is to be done?" "Telegraph the Book of Revelation all the way through." Away the clerks worked, and flashed the Holy Scriptures on the wires till the Prince arrived.

The Greeks are not behindhand in their support of liberty. Notwithstanding the vehement remonstrances of the Austrian Cabinet to King Otho on the subject, volunteers have been organised for Italy, under Jrand Caratasso. King Otho himself is not very warm on the matter. "To you," said he to Caratasso, "who are a Greek, of what importance is Garibaldi?" "None," was the reply. "But we may want such a general when our King has to play the part of Victor Emmanuel." This politic answer soothed the royal temperament.

The English Brigade in Naples is in a deplorable condition. Since Garibaldi left for his island home, no one takes an interest in those poor youths, and they are left to go shirtless and sockless about their business. They require drilling, but no one cares for them. "Il Re Galantuomo" being too much occupied with his own troops. He is not, however, insensible to their devotion, and it is said that when he was told that the English fought under him merely on principle, he exclaimed, "Che brava nazione!"

The success of the "Colleen Bawn" has spread beyond the metropolis. A Manchester manager wished to purloin a scene from it, to add to the effect of a somewhat similar drama. This, however, would not be allowed. Mr. Bourcicault brought the case before the Court of Chancery, and a temporary injunction was granted against an imitation of the celebrated water cave scene, in which Myles Na Coppeleen takes the "header," so celebrated in the advertisement.

If we are to judge of the Empress' health by the activity she displays in visiting objects of curiosity on her way, we have every reason to predict speedy convalescence. To walk from her hotel in Edinburgh to mass during a shower of snow does not show she is in such

very delicate health. Although the *Moniteur* will assert that Eugenie is an invalid, the real fact is, that the Emperor, wishing to become his own Pope, has sent away his wife! At least so say some of the Parisian wits.

Singing classes are in process of formation in almost every rifle corps. The London Scottish have progressed wonderfully, and quite startled us on Saturday by their proficiency. I had some faint idea that our chorus would be first in the field, but the "blue bonnets" have quite taken the initiative. I wonder the London Irish do not come out strong. However, the recent success of the Scottish has so completely dumbfounded me, that I am afraid to assert that they are not perfect vocalists, lest some fine morning I might meet the green plumes in song, marching down through the street.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 21.

To-day being the birthday of her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William (Princess Royal), her Majesty received the congratulations of the Royal Family on the auspicious occasion.

Yesterday afternoon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambride, their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenbourg, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, and Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Hero, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

The Countess of Caledon has arrived at Carlton-house-terrace from Ireland.

Viscount Palmerston gave a dinner on Wednesday evening to the Cabinet Ministers, at his residence in Piccadilly.

Colonel the Hon. F. and Lady Katherine Evans-Freke have arrived at their residence in Lowndes-street, London, from Scotland.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., is at Corfu, engaged in literary pursuits. The right hon. baronet, who, we are glad to learn, is in improved health, is not expected to return home until the spring.

Ronconi, after an absence of several years, has reappeared at Paris. A new opera, in three acts, by MM. Auber and Scribe, is in active preparation at the Opera Comique. Mdme. Viardot has resumed her place at the Lyrique, in the "Orphee of Gluck."

Lieutenant Colonel and Lady Kathleen Tighe have been staying for some time at Woodstock, on a visit to the Right Hon. Colonel and Lady Louisa Tighe.

Mr. Thomas Stratford Eyre has left the Hibernian Hotel for Eyreville, Galway.

We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. John Going, of Milford, and master of the Tipperary hounds, is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition. Mr. Going is deservedly popular with all classes in his neighbourhood.

The following is the return of three days' shooting by a party, four guns, over the extensive estates of Cornelius Creagh, Esq., of Dangan, while enjoying the hospitality of the sporting owner of Prospect Lodge, near the celebrated Spa of Lisdoonvarna, in this county:—Snipe, 123½ brace; woodcock, 19 ditto; partridges, 8 ditto; grouse, 2½ ditto; hares, 6 ditto; plover, 7½ ditto; wild duck, 1½ ditto; teal, 1 ditto; making a total of 368 head, a good bag.—*Clare Journal.*

THEATRE ROYAL.

Last evening Mr. Charles Kean appeared before a crowded house in his great character of the "Gamester." In the closing scene, where the gambler swallows the fatal poison, and calls it a balm for a mind diseased, Mr. Kean evinced the attributes of his greatness. There he was writhing in convulsive agony with the burning thirst of poison consuming him, the helpless victim of remorse and pain. It was a trying picture of human misery, painfully truthful and not overdrawn. Many an eye was suffused with tears, as Mrs. Kean wept and prayed over him, unconscious of the fatal draught which was fast drawing the earthly agonies of the gamester to a close. Her ebullition of grief as if her heart were breaking, when he tells her, with his gasping breath, that he has taken poison, was intensely tragic. When the curtain fell the audience seemed relieved that a picture so painful was not real. It was no effort of an actor, but was a masterpiece of Charles Kean's.

The Church.

ENGLISH BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

BISHOPRIC.

Worcester: val. £5,000; pat. the Crown; Right Rev. H. Pepys, D.D., dec.

RECTORIES.

Bincombe w. Broadway R., Dorset; dio. Salisbury; val. £487 with residence; pats. Conville and Caius College, Cambridge; Rev. T. Dade, dec.

Fishtoft, co. and dio Lincoln; val. £668 with residence; pats. Reps. of the late R., the Rev. H. Holsworth, dec.

Hedsor, Bucks; dio. Oxford; val. £60; pat. Bishop of Oxford and Lord Boston; Rev. A Youlden, dec.

Martinsthorpe, Rutland; dio Peterborough; pat. Duke of Devonshire; Rev. G. Quirk, prom.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Hampstead, St. Paul, Middlesex; dio. London; val. £615; pats. Incumbent of Hampstead and Rev. J. M. Farrar; Rev. J. M. Farrar, prom.

Islington, St. Michael, Middlesex; dio. London; Rev. L. R. Ayre, prom.

Kender Church, co. and dio. Hereford; val. £58; pat. Earl of Oxford; Rev. E. L. Davies, prom.

Killpeck, co. and dio. Hereford; val. £50; pat. Bishop of Worcester; Rev E L Davis, prom.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society—office, 9, Upper Sackville-street—for the following—T. B., £10; Miss Parnell (collection), £1 5s 7d; Miss Courtney (do.), £2; Miss J. S. Armstrong (do.), £3 1s; collection after meeting in Sandford Schoolhouse, per Colonel Sinclair, £1 12s 5d; collection in Stillorgan Schoolhouse, per Colonel Sinclair, 14s 1d; E. Batty, Esq., per Captain Caulfield, 10s; W. Wilson, Esq., £5.

From the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association (in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland), 36, Westland-row—Patron, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—To his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, for a donation of 28 volumes, to the library; Rev H H Dickinson, one volume, do; J Moore Neligan, Esq, M D, 17, Merrion-square East, 39 volumes, do; George Smith, Esq, 104, Grafton-street, 26 volumes, do.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools, per Mr. Wood, collector, 41, Nicholas-street—To A E Gayer, Esq, LL D, for £2; to the Rev William Roberts, F T C D, for £1, per A E Gayer, Esq, LL D, per Rev Thomas R Shore.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following—Mrs Courtenay Newton, collection, £10 11s 6d; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare, £1; Mrs Anderson, 10s; Henry Lloyd, Esq, £1; Miss Maxwell, per Dr M'Clintock, £1; Mr Alexander Montgomery, per E J Smith, Esq, £1; John Littledale, Esq, per do, £1; A lady in London, £1 5s; B C Rogers, Esq, U S, £3; A friend, per Mr Herbert, £1.

The Secretary of the Turkish Missions Aid Society acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of one hundred pounds for the above society, from some unknown munificent donor, per B L Guinness, Esq, 80, Stephen's-green; also, £1 from Henry Tweedy, Esq, M D, 16, Rutland-square; £1 from Mrs Drew, 39, Pembroke-place; and 10s 6d from the Misses Wilson, Waterloo-road.

From Mr B L Guinness—To George Roe, Esq, for £10, to the British Syrian Relief Fund; and to the Rev T Jameson, for £1 9s, collected in Finglass Church, on the 18th instant, for the same purpose.

The Army.

The depot of the 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, consisting of two officers and 140 men, arrived in Dublin yesterday, and proceeded from the King's-bridge terminus, per railway to Limerick.

The depot of the 2nd battalion 21st Regiment, arrived here yesterday, comprising four officers and 150 men, and marched to the Linen-Hall Barracks, where they were put up for the night, and will proceed from the King's-bridge terminus, *via* Roscrea, *en route* to Nenagh.

A draft, consisting of 45 men, of the 96th Regiment, joined head-quarters yesterday, at the Royal Barracks, from the depot at Chichester.

The Militia.

The Dublin Artillery, under the command of Colonel Hancock, arrived at Westland-row terminus, yesterday afternoon, at a quarter before five o'clock, and proceeded to the Linenhall Barracks.

The Navy.

On the return of the squadron with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from America, the following promotions were made:—Commander Sterling, of the Hero, to be Captain; Lieutenant Phillips, of the Ariadne, to be commander; and Messrs. Parsons, Williams, Francis, and Broughton, mates of the Hero, to be lieutenants.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.—The following sketch of the King of Sardinia, from the pen of Alexandre Dumas, appears in the *Indipendente* of Naples:—"Victor Emmanuel, who looks like a man of about 40 years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman with gun and dog. He bears the fatigues of a long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally starts on such excursions before sunrise. He makes a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which he eats like a peasant, without sitting at table; but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamberlains. On Sunday, the day of general receptions at the palace, the doors are thrown open at eleven o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed may enter till three. If any person desires a private audience, he must apply by letter, and on the following day he will surely obtain it, for Victor Emmanuel opens all his letters himself. One day, when out shooting, he met a peasant, who, on seeing the King bring down two partridges, right and left, with his double-barrelled gun, went up to him and said:—'You shoot well, you do.' 'It was not amiss, was it?' responded the King. 'Perhaps you could rid me of a fox which steals my hens?' 'Most willingly.' 'If you do, I will give you two mutte' (70c.). 'Agreed,' said the King. 'I will come to-morrow morning with my dog, and shoot your fox.'—'Give me your hand on it', said the man. The King immediately shook hands with him, and, true to his word, went the next morning, found the fox, and shot it. 'Thank God for that!' exclaimed the peasant. 'You have fairly earned your two mutte; and there they are.' The King took them, and said, 'This is the first money I ever earned.' Then, tossing up the pieces in his hand, he added, 'It is a pleasure to receive money one has fairly gained.' The next day, in exchange for the two mutte, his Majesty sent a dress, necklace, and earrings for the peasant's wife. It is impossible to be more easy of access than Victor Emmanuel. He goes out alone on foot, and enters the theatre at the public door. One day the actress at the Angennes Theatre caught a gentleman in the act of puffing the smoke of his cigar [illegible] he had found in a corner and kept at her cat, which [illegible] forward to rescue her favourite, she there. Rushing [illegible] by the arm, and on his turning round recognised the 'King.'"

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

NAPLES, THURSDAY.—King Victor Emmanuel has received a deputation, by whom he was presented with the result of the plebiscite in the Marches and Umbria. It is believed that some modifications will be made in the Council of Lieutenancy at Naples. It is asserted that the State Council, which is only convoked on very important occasions, will be shortly summoned by the King. Poeiro has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Nov. 22.—The King will proceed to Palermo on Monday next. The *Opinione* says the negociations with Rome for the restitution of the war materiel taken from the Bourbon fugitives are not yet concluded. General Goyon has refused to deliver the materiel to the Bourbon Government, or the Minister of Victor Emmanuel at Naples, whom the General said he could not yet recognise.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, THURSDAY.—Intelligence received at Athens states that the Chambers were opened on 12th inst.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Nov. 22.—The prospects of any conferences being held at Gran have become more remote. It is even doubted whether they can take place this year.

COLLECTION OF "PETER'S PENCE."

The Pope has allowed the society instituted at Rome for the collection of Peter's Pence to assume the name and privileges of an arch-brotherhood, with the power of attaching to itself other societies of brotherhoods established for the same object.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes, several diplomatic documents relating to Rome and Naples were communicated by Government.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—News has been received here from Circassia of the signal failure of Bariantiske's expedition against Daghestan. Great loss was suffered by the Russians. General Kmety has resigned the Syrian command, on account of having been reproached by Fuad Pacha with partiality to the Christians. Although the French Loan has been concluded, exchange is still rising. The project of a local loan which was recently spoken of, has fallen through.

FRENCH MAILS *via* GALWAY.

On Wednesday, November 22, the Paris Chamber of Commerce was specially summoned with reference to Transatlantic intercourse. Overtures had been recently made to the French Government for a weekly communication direct from Havre, *via* Waterford and Galway, to the United States; and the important house of Malcolmson had undertaken to connect Bordeaux, Nantes, and Havre with the Irish coast in a direct line for the Galway Packet Company, under certain stipulations. The arrangement has the French Emperor's cordial sanction, and the member for Waterford, Mr. Blake, has mainly aided in arranging the matter, by obtaining the adhesion of the Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Lyons Chambers of Commerce, to the enterprise. The formal adoption of the arrangement, as the Emperor said to the deputation on Sunday, only waits the vote of the Corps Legislatif.

FIRE IN THE CLERKENWELL PRISON.

One of the warders made the discovery of fire, and the flames spread with rapidity. The steam fire-engine was sent for, and immense quantities of water were thrown on the blazing pile, but the fire was not subdued until considerable injury had been done.

THE SHEDDON CASE.

Miss Sheddon, who appears entirely worn out by her labours, has obtained the assistance of Mr. Collier and Mr. Couch, who will now conduct the case on her behalf to its termination. The whole of the fore part of yesterday was consumed in reading over the evidence already taken, in order to inform the learned counsel who have come into the case how it now stands.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Co. yesterday, the report was adopted. Alderman Delahunty said that, when they got the proposed extensions, the line would be inferior to none in Ireland, but shareholders must be content with small dividends for a few years longer. A resolution was carried for payment of 1 per cent. on the preference stock.

THE MURDER IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.

THURSDAY NIGHT—An adjourned inquest was held on the body of James Murray, at the Petty Sessions Court, Churchill, at twelve o'clock to-day. The jury unanimously returned a verdict that—"Deceased was feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously murdered by persons unknown." Mr. Adair has offered a reward of one hundred pounds to discover the perpetrator of this brutal murder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VENICE, THURSDAY.—The Tomboli was held in the market place, yesterday evening, and passed off without any disturbance of public order.

BERNE, 22ND NOV.—A Papal memorandum has been addressed to the General Council, maintaining afresh the principles of Rome, in reference to the Bishopric of Ticino, explained by the representatives of the Holy See at the last Conference.

The Russian Minister here has been appointed Minister at Copenhagen.

The sword presented, on the 19th, by the Queen of Spain, was to Marshal O'Donnell.

The *Giornale di Roma* has published Lamoriciere's report in full.

The Piedmontese Parliament is to be convoked, and forthwith dissolved, in order to be replaced by an Italian Parliament. There is a strong party desirous of the election of a Constitutional assembly of the whole nation in order to establish the Constitution of the new Italian State.

Her Majesty's ship Royal Albert carried away both her mainstays, in a heavy sea at midnight, on the 7th November last, sprung, and was found rotten between main and middle decks.

TATTERSALL'S.

Nothing doing.

to know of the recent arrival of several rare animals to the menagerie. The superintendent has just returned from a visit to the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, whence he has selected certain specimens likely to enrich our collection, in exchange for some animals he took over with him. This system of reciprocity in kind cannot fail to promote scientific investigation, and also minister to the curiosity of the unlearned who visit the gardens here and abroad. Mr. Bartlett has brought with him from the Rotterdam Gardens a very fine specimen of the Babirussa of Celebes, an animal which is considered to be the most remarkable of the existing known forms amongst the Suidæ or swine family. Up to this time few zoological collections have been supplied with anything more than the skull, as the animal is very scarce, and is not frequently exhibited. The present young male specimen possesses some upper canine curved teeth or tusks, which will attain to an extraordinary growth when the creature is older. We all remember the large bird so often introduced into the old Dutch paintings, in shape somewhat resembling the turkey. Three species of the Cassowary (one of them being the type followed by the old painters) were already in the Regent's Park collection. The Amsterdam Gardens have now furnished us with a fourth species, known as the single-wattled cassowary, a noble-looking bird, which fairly divides the interest with his associates; and the four make up the family of the cassowaries, as it is as yet known to natural history. Other additions to the zoological stock, also from these particular sources, will repay a fresh visit to the gardens. A short time before these came two remarkable specimens of the porcine genus had been placed in the collection by Mr. Bartlett; we allude to a couple of Japanese pigs, male and female, anything more remarkable than the appearance of which it would be difficult to conceive. Instead of the long pointed visage of the indigenous animal, the faces of these creatures are as much like a mastiff's as possible, with long flabby ears to correspond. In the leanness of their bodies and in the slouching character of their movements a further resemblance to the mastiff is seen. The aspect of these animals is most striking, without being at all repulsive.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.—WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Oxford this morning by the Great Western Railway at 11-25, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Keppel. The Oxford City Rifle Corps, under the command of Colonel North, M.P., attended as a guard of honour, and on the arrival of the Prince they saluted his Royal Highness by presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem. His royal highness then proceeded in his private carriage to Frewen Hall, and the City Rifle Corps followed, and marched to Broad-street, where they were dismissed. The Mayor of Oxford, Mr. Sadler, was on the platform at the railway station to receive his Royal Highness, to whom he was introduced by Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce. The railway station and approaches to it were thronged with people, who cheered his Royal Highness very heartily. Flags floated from the various churches, public buildings and private houses; many peals were rung, and the whole city presented a scene of unusual animation. During the day his Royal Highness was waited on by Colonel North, M.P., and many distinguished members of the University, and in the afternoon made several calls. To-morrow morning the Corporation will wait on the Prince to present an address of congratulation on his safe arrival in England and return to Oxford.

THE ROAD MURDER.—The application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *ad melius inquirendum* is to be made this day (Friday), and should the same be granted, of which there is little doubt, a searching inquiry, conducted by special commission, into the most minute particulars concerning this mysterious tragedy, will be instituted.

FAMINE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—Great distress during the coming winter is anticipated in some localities in the north and west of Newfoundland, on account of the failure of the potato crop and a serious falling off in the catch of fish. The grand juries of Burin and Bonavista have made presentments on the subject, and recommend that the Government give assistance, in the shape of grants of money to be expended on the roads. The cod fishery in Placentia Bay, usually so productive, has failed this year, and much distress in the coming winter is anticipated. It is the commonly received opinion amongst all the fishermen on these shores that the annual decrease in the "take of fish" is to be attributed to the increase of the French bankers, and especially to the mode of their taking the fish by means of "the bultows," which Bishop Mullock, in his late lecture, designates "the most ruinous mode of fishing ever practised." The executive has convoked the Legislature for the 3rd of December—some seven weeks earlier than usual. The necessity, says the *Patriot*, of adopting prompt means of meeting the destitution of the inhabitants of some of the eastern districts, from the failure of the fishery in several parts along shore, has convinced the Government of the expediency of convening the Legislature as early as possible.—*Canadian News.*

AN EPISODE IN THE BEXHILL ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—When the Duke of Cambridge and his suite dashed down to the Martello tower, to see the result of the firing, the public, a nice little body of 4,000 or 5,000, followed, and were soon actively engaged in inspecting every bit of shot or shell that could be found. So busy were they that when the time for resuming operations arrived, all warning to leave the spot was in vain, and for the first time a Martello tower was so resolutely defended by British volunteers as to set Colonel Mitchel and the besiegers at defiance. "Try the effect of blank cartridge on their nerves," was the order of his Royal Highness; but the public instantly detected the fact that the guns were unshotted and steadily maintained their ground. "Nothing for it, your Royal Highness," said the lieutenant-colonel, "but a regular volley!" "Well, but be careful," said the duke, "well over their heads, mind!" The guns were pointed accordingly, but no sooner did "the public" hear the rushing noise of the shot, than a scene ensued which utterly defies description. They scampered off in all directions; on one side was a ditch, and into it they fell, pell mell, till they lay piled up four deep, amongst the wet and mire. Others were successful in leaping this barrier to their flight, and they finally reached a turnip field with a good-looking crop in prospect upon it. The material, however, of which it was composed proved to be soft clay, and after the rush of 400 or 500 of the affrighted public had passed over it, all its verdure was gone; it looked more like a brick-field than anything else!—*Sussex Express.*

ANOTHER SUSPECTED MURDER IN ROXBURGHSHIRE.—The south of Scotland has enjoyed of late a comparative immunity from crimes of a grave character; but we are sorry to have to record, within the last few days, a second case of suspected murder. Following so close on the Hawick murder, the case has naturally attracted much attention. It appears that a man named Crosier, a cadger by trade, some time ago fell into difficulties, and lost his horse. Much sympathy was excited on his behalf, and a subscription was set on foot with the view of raising sufficient funds to purchase another for him, in order to enable him to carry on his business. The money was presented to Crosier, and he left at the end of last week to go to Kelso to purchase the horse. He never reached his destination, however, for his body was found in the river Kale, at Eckford-mill, with several marks of violence about the head. Crosier lived in the parish of Lanton, near Jedburgh, and was a man of sober and industrious habits. When the body was found the pockets had been rifled, and there is too much reason to fear that the poor man had been first robbed and then barbarously murdered. An investigation into the circumstances has been made by the Procurator Fiscal, but as yet no facts have been elicited tending to throw light on the melancholy occurrence. The *Teviotdale Record* has the following in reference to this mysterious occurrence:—John Crosier left his house at Lanton on Thursday week to visit some relatives at Riddletonhill taking with him a pocket-book containing bank notes, and a purse containing a sovereign, with the intention of purchasing a horse before his return. We understand that he remained over Thursday night at Riddletonhill, and went by train on the following morning to Kelso, where he did not succeed in getting a horse, but where he was seen on various occasions in the market. When he left Kelso about six o'clock in the evening he was not quite sober, and he called at a public-house at Heiton, and at the Pontage house at Ormiston, and had liquor at each place. At the bridge he bought two bottles of ales, which he put into his pockets. He left it about seven o'clock, intending, it is supposed, to go to Haughhead, above Eckford, and we understand he was last seen alive on the public road, about a quarter of a mile below Eckford Mill. On the following Sunday morning a boy discovered his lifeless body in the bed of the Kale, about 300 yards above the mill, with an ugly cut on the back of the head. It lay with the feet inclined towards the middle of the stream, with the head partly above the water, and touching the edge of the bank. The bottles were in his pockets untouched, his plaid was wrapped carefully around him, a few shillings were got in his trousers pocket, but his cap was not seen, and neither pocket-book, purse, notes, nor sovereign were found. The body was removed to Eckford Church, and on Monday Dr. Hume of Jedburgh made a *post mortem* examination of it. We believe it was found that there were no marks of injuries other than the wound on the head, that the skull there was uninjured, and that death had been occasioned by drowning. Whether the unfortunate man met his death by accident or by design is only matter for conjecture, and many stories and suspicions, improbable as well as plausible, are afloat.—*Kelso Mail.*

COLLISION ON THE WEST MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night a passenger train on the West Midland Railway ran into a goods train, near the Droitwich station, under circumstances very similar to the fatal collision on the Trent Valley Railway last Friday, but happily without the terrible consequences. This portion of the West Midland Railway is now used in common by that company and the Midland Company, and a train of salt vans had been brought down from Stoke, and shunted in order to allow a passenger train, which was due from Birmingham at 6 o'clock, to pass. This shunting had to be done over some self-acting points which ought to close after the passing of the train. These points had been used just before the salt train was shunted, but it seems that that they did not act properly, the consequence of which was that when the driver of the salt train backed his train some of the trucks at the end got upon the main line unobserved by the driver, who in the dark did not notice it. The West Midland train from Worcester to Wolverhampton, due at Droitwich at 5.45, had just started, and was proceeding on its journey, when it ran into that portion of the salt train that had got upon the main line. Although the train had not attained its full speed, the collision was severe; the engine and tender of the passenger train ran completely through the trucks of the salt train, smashing three of them to pieces, but the passenger train was not thrown from the rails. The passengers received some sharp bruises by the collision and were much alarmed, but happily there were no broken bones. Mr. Adcock, the secretary of the West Midland Company, was soon on the spot, and the *debris* was removed in a few hours.

THE LATE FIRE IN KILDARE-STREET.—The following subscriptions have been received for the fund now being raised for rewarding John Hughes and Eliza M'Nally: Earl Fortescue, £5; the Countess Fortescue, £2.

LEGAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society held the opening meeting of its twelfth session on Wednesday night at its rooms, 212, Great Brunswick-street. The chair was taken at half-past eight o'clock by the president, William Woodlock, Esq., barrister-at-law. The learned gentleman delivered the inaugural address, which elicited the warmest applause from a crowded meeting of the members of the bar. Mr. Serjeant Sullivan then proposed that the address, which he characterised as one of the most brilliant yet delivered in the society, should be printed and circulated at the society's expense. Mr. C. R. Barry, Q.C., in seconding the above resolution, took occasion to pay a high and well-merited compliment to the learned president. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Yesterday eleven officers and 369 non-commissioned officers and privates of the City of Dublin Artillery Militia, arrived at half-past four o'clock at the Westland-row terminus, and proceeded under the command of Lieutedant Colonel Hancock to the Linenhall Barracks.

COUNTY LOUTH.—BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT MELL, NEAR DROGHEDA.—Four men, named Carroll, Reilly, M'Loughlin, and Fagan, were charged before George Harpur, Esq., J.P., by a woman named Mary Cunningham, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from her information that, on Wednesday, the 31st October, complainant went to bed about 10-30 p.m., having secured the door as usual. About one o'clock, on Thursday morning, she was awakened by a noise, as if some person was walking on the roof of the house, and about half-past one she observed a light in the kitchen from the room in which she slept. She then got out of bed, and went in her night-dress to the kitchen, where she saw Luke Carroll with his face blackened, and attired in a white paper cap. The street door, which she had bolted, was forced off the hinges. There were also in the kitchen the other three persons named above. When she entered the kitchen the parties ran off, Carroll first flinging something on the ground, which, on examination, proved to be her purse; it was then empty and open. On the previous evening complainant had put £3 in gold in it in a chest in the kitchen, with three pounds in gold in it; the chest was locked, and the key in the lock. Complainant was ill since the robbery, or she would have made her depositions before the present time. His worship having granted a warrant of arrest, the four persons were brought before him, and bound over, themselves in two pounds and two sureties in five pounds each to appear to answer the charge at the Mell Sessions on Wednesday next.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LONDON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—Naturalists and others who take an interest in the advent to these gardens of any living specimens of the wonders of creation as yet not domiciled in this country will be glad

Correspondence.

FIRES AND FIRE BRIGADES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 22nd, 1860.

SIR,—As I know the subject of not having efficient hands to work at fires is under your consideration, and is largely occupying your valuable space, permit me, through the same medium, to mention to the public and those interested, that a "Volunteer Fire Brigade" is in course of organisation by the gentlemen in the employment of, or in connection with, the various Fire Insurance Companies in this city, and I trust that the movement will meet with the approval and support of the managers, secretaries, and agents of those companies.—Trusting you will give space to this, I am, sir,

A VOLUNTEER, AND STARTER OF THE MOVEMENT.

N.B.—I enclose my card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

45, Dame-street, Dublin, 21st November 1860.

SIR,—I have read to-day, with considerable interest, your correspondent's letter, signed "J. A." on the subject of establishing a Fire Brigade in this city. That such a step is necessary very few will be disposed to deny. I now address you for the purpose of stating to the public generally that I know of a movement which is at this moment on foot, originating with one of the clerks of an influential Fire Insurance Office, for the purpose of forming a "Volunteer Fire Brigade," to be composed of gentlemen employed in, or connected with, the Insurance Offices of the city, who would necessarily feel an interest in the subject.

I think this movement, which is likely to meet with the support of the young men in the offices, will be approved of and assisted by the managers, secretaries, and agents of the offices, and if carried out would prove a valuable and serviceable force in cases of fire.

Some of the Insurance Offices who keep engines here are suffering severely from the present system, and would be glad to see a Volunteer Fire Brigade started, which, I think, would also be favourably met by the public generally.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A SUPPORTER OF THE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The deplorable loss of life, consequent upon the late fire in Kildare-street, has very laudably called forth the ingenuity of correspondents, with a view to devise a means of escape under circumstances of similar danger. One gentleman has suggested that a rope should be kept at hand in the uppermost bedroom, furnished with knots two feet apart, and having one end attached to the leg or post of a bedstead, and that by means of this rope a descent could be made into the street. Another correspondent suggests a chain to be used in a similar manner, and with the additional advantage that the man descending could carry a female on his back. I am inclined, sir, to think (leaving females altogether out of the question) that few men, excepting sailors, or those who have long practised gymnastics, would have sufficient skill and strength of arm to descend in safety by this means from the top window of a house four storeys high. I would suggest that there should be a rope twice as long as the height of the house, run over a moveable box-pulley; that this pully should be attached to a woden bar long enough to extend across the frame work of the window inside, parallel with the floor, and as high as the sill of the window; that one end of the rope should have a loop, and be thus secured round the body under the arms, and that the other end should be let down into the street, to be held by any one there, and gradually let up as the person attached to the other end required to be let down.—I remain, sir, yours very truly, K.

Navan, Nov. 21st, 1860.

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, November 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—As we will not be allowed to protect our houses from foreign invasion, I presume the authorities would not have any objection to our protecting them from fire. I therefore cordially support the idea of a Volunteer Fire Brigade, which, I think, would be most useful, provided it were free from the control of the police or Corporation.

If such be established I shall have pleasure in giving my mite to supply the necessary engines, &c.—I enclose my card, and remain, yours faithfully,

A WOULD-BE VOLUNTEER.

PURSER'S FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A considerable time ago a letter was published by a Mr. Mallet, who belonged to the old Corporation, in reference to a fire-escape, invented, I think, by a Mr. Purser, who came over from England to see if he could get them adopted here; and although Mr. Mallet recommended them for the city as a most useful instrument in cases of fire, they seem to have been lost sight of. The fearful loss of life by fire in Mary-street he referred to, and urged upon the citizens at large to see and adopt the escapes exhibited to him.

Would it not be well to inquire if the machines above alluded to are to be had at a moderate cost, as they have been seen by a professional eye and approved of, though, it is to be regretted, were never adopted in this city?—I am, sir, &c.,

November 22, 1860. HUMANITAS.

THE GARIBALDIAN BRIGADE, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I cannot tell how much obliged I shall feel to you if you will kindly let me know in your widely-circulated journal what has become of the men who joined Garibaldi's army in Birmingham last September, or where you would advise me to inquire about my dear husband, who joined at that time, as I have never heard of or from him since, although I daily take your paper.

You will do a charitable act, dear sir, by letting me know in to-morrow's paper; and hoping you will excuse the liberty I take, and trouble I give you, I remain your obedient servant,

W. E. R.

[We would suggest to our correspondent to write to her husband through Colonel Peard, the commanding officer of the English Garibaldian Brigade. The letter should be addressed to Naples.—ED. I. T.]

SCOTCH MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you kindly give us your valuable aid in obtaining from the Post-office a hastening of our Scotch letters? If you do, thousands will give you their hearty thanks.

Since the withdrawal of the 1 p.m. mail for London (with which were carried the mail bags for Scotland) we have, so far as made serviceable for business, only one Scotch delivery in the day—viz., at 9 a.m. The Scotch are, proverbially, a "canny" people, whether at home or abroad, and don't care about talking or writing much; else they would never, for a moment, submit to such a state of things.

The mid-day mail was to me, as, I am sure, to many others, most useful, as letters posted before 1 p.m. were delivered in Glasgow the following morning, and replying that afternoon would be delivered here at 11-30 a.m. the following day. Now, the Post-office authorities consider thirty-eight hours a reasonable time for a letter reaching Glasgow from Dublin, or *vice versa*, a distance of 230 miles. Why, there would be no hardship, starting any day in the week from Derry, and on to Cork, and returning, a distance of some 650 miles, or even to London itself, returning and again visiting the great metropolis, some 1,200 miles in the same period of time.

Men of business, simple-minded, and wishing only to give the best value with the quickest despatch, would at once make use of the machinery ready-made to their hands; as by letters, by the train which leaves for Belfast at 1 p.m. would be delivered in Glasgow early the following morning, whilst letters for Dublin, and posted in Glasgow up to 5-30 p.m., *via* Belfast, express train from thence, could be delivered at 11-30 a.m. in Dublin; in other words, about one-half the time now taken.

The idea of taking Glasgow letters for Dublin on to Liverpool, and there receiving the Post-office mark, appears to me to be giving a great deal of unnecessary trouble to the *employés*, both in Glasgow and Liverpool, as they may as well be sent on to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and there receive the "city" mark, and from thence sent on with the other Irish letters, as they would be delivered in Dublin at precisely the same time.

With the London brand continually before our eyes, we would see what we have suffered by the "acceleration of the mails between England and Ireland," and that the English have been benefited at the expense of the Scotch.

Are such cities as Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, of such small note and insignificance?—I am, &c.,

I enclose my card. AN ADOPTED IRISHMAN.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ROTUNDO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

7, Nelson-street, Nov. 20, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I find from an advertisement in your paper, this morning, that my house is named as the committee-room, in connexion with the Open Air Services, in the Rotundo Gardens, and that I am appointed to preach in the Round-room next Lord's Day afternoon. But there must be some misunderstanding in connexion therewith, as I find that the committee has adjourned for the present; nor have I ever given consent for my house being used for its purposes. I also understand that my brother, the Rev. W. Leese Giles, purposes preaching there that afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.—Yours, truly, J. J. BLACK.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The Ward Union Hounds—24th, Dunboyne; 26th, Chapel-midway; 28th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

[The Kildare Hunt—24th, Kilcock; 27th, Ballymore-Eustace; 29th, Spratstown Bridge—At eleven.

Rathdown Harriers—24th, Tallaght; 27th, Carragower—At twelve.

The Meath Hounds—23rd, Dunshaughlin; 24th, Carlanstown; 26th, Summerhill; 28th, Loughbawn; 30th, the Hatchet—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—23rd, Drum School-house; 26th, Drumcliffe-bridge; 30th, at Colga—At eleven.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—23rd, Pallas Gate; 26th, Killooley; 30th, Rathrobbin.

The Sligo Hounds (Mr. Charles Cooper's)—23rd, Killmorgan—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—24th, South Lodge Gate; 27th, Lakefield—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Foxhounds—23rd, Careysville; 27th, Blackstone Bridge; 30th, Kame-bridge—At eleven.

Carlow Island Hunt—23d, Ballingate; 27th, Bagnalstown Station; 29th, Ballymore; 29th, Cooper Hill—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Dillon's)—24th, Scurlockstown; 27th, Ross; 29th, Bellinter Crossroads—At forty-five minutes past eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—23rd, Mount Neill; 27th Snowhill; 30th, Fiddow Station, Waterford and Kilkenny Station—At eleven.

Clonmel Hounds—26th, Kenilworth Gate; 29th, Seskin—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis' Fox Hounds—23rd, Ballinderry; 27th, Clydagh; 30th, Clooncormack—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—26th, Loughmore Castle; 29th, College Hill—At eleven.

Grenane Hounds—23rd, Ballinahow; 27th, Limerick Junction; 30th, Garrynesker—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—23rd, Eastwell; 27th, Abbert; 30th, Kilcornan—At eleven.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—27th, The Doone; 30th, Correen—At eleven.

Kilkenny Hunt—24th, Gowran Station; 26th, Foyle Bridge; 29th, Ballyhale—At eleven.

The Longford Harriers—23d, Mile Bridge; 27th, Moat Farrell; 30th, Minard—At twelve.

The Queen's County, Hounds—23rd, Sheffield; 27th, Moyne; 30th, Ballyroan—At eleven.

DECEMBER.

The Kildare Hunt—1st, Rathcoole—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.

Mr. Biddulph's Hounds—3rd, Coal Gap; 7th, Black Lion; 11th, Derrydainey; 14th, Coolinarney; 17th, Mullacruagh; 21st, Blue Ball.

The Tipperary Hunt—1st, Ballynonty-house—At eleven.

MALICIOUS ATTEMPT AT BURNING.

An atrocious attempt was made, by some persons unknown, to set fire to the shop and house, 28, Eden-quay, on Wednesday night. This was formerly North's Tavern, and is at present unoccupied. About four o'clock in the morning Police-constable 140 C discovered that the house was on fire, and gave the alarm. The police and some civilians succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The incendiary made good provision for the burning of the house, to which he set fire in five distinct places. The police are on the track of the perpetrator of this outrage.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The winter exhibition of flowers, fruit, &c., of this society, took place yesterday, in the Rotundo, and was in every way most successful. Indeed, it could not have been otherwise, for neither pains nor expense was spared in rendering it deserving of the reputation which the society has so worthily earned. It may be remembered that last year the Pillar-room was that selected for the winter exhibition, but so numerous were the entries upon the present occasion that the Round-room, with its large proportions, had to be called into requisition. The style in which the flowers were arranged here displayed the greatest taste, the whole presenting a really brilliant and beautiful appearance. The stages were arranged round the room, with breaks so as to admit of promenade, and in the centre stood a large table, bearing an exquisite collection of flowers. The general effect on entering this part of the building was very striking, and elicited many marks of admiration from the visiters. The stages contained the very finest collections of chrysanthemums, in pots, and exotics. We have seldom seen anything to equal, if ever to excel, the size and high cultivation of the former, one lot occupying as many as 200 superficial feet. In this class the principal and successful exhibitors were the Chief Secretary, Dr. Nelligan, and Mr. Watkins. The two first-named gentlemen were so nicely matched that the judges were unable to say whose exhibit was the best, and had, therefore, to award a first prize to each. We would not be surprised if Mr. Watkins changed places with them next year. His collection was certainly very neat. The stove and greenhouse plants were numerous, and, what is still better, they were really excellent. Mr. Bewley took first prize, the Lord Lieutenant and Alderman Roe, second prizes; and Mr. Robert Gray came in third. On the table in the centre, to which we have referred above, were placed a large number of beautiful camellias (in which Alderman Roe and Mr. Gray were the chief exhibitors), and round these the orchids stood in rich profusion. In the latter class the successful competitors were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. J. Hone, and Mr. O'Callaghan. Passing from this to the refreshment-room we were agreeably surprised with what might be regarded as, in fact, a second and totally different exhibition in the Pillar-room. Here everything was in the same profusion, the centre of the stages being filled with some exquisite specimens of the Flora of New Holland, beneath which, on either side, line after line, were dishes of fruit, presenting a pleasing and tempting appearance. The collection of grapes from the Chief Secretary, who had no less than nine varieties, besides competing successfully in the classes, were very fine, indeed. We cannot avoid remarking that the Chief Secretary has been fortunate in obtaining so skilful a gardener as Mr. N'Neill. Of grapes, the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Woods presented some admirable specimens. Mr. Herbert Maunders showed an excellent pine apple. We must observe, in passing, that the bouquets of this gentleman were the most "tasty" and *recherche* we have seen for a considerable time. Mr. Woods and Colonel Taylor exhibited a most extensive collection of fruit. In pears, the Lord Chancellor and Captain Isaacs were very successful. Owing to the great extent of the exhibition, and the many objects of attraction which it presented, it would be impossible to particularise them in limited space. The prize list to-morrow will furnish full information on the subject. The attendance was numerous and select. The band of the 96th Regiment was present. Towards evening the gas was lighted, and the effect created was novel and pleasing. We cannot conclude without congratulating the society on the success of this exhibition; it was one which they may regard with gratification, as tending to add to the high name they have already earned. The efforts of the committee, and of their zealous and efficient secretary, Mr. Ambrose Balfe, are deserving of every praise. We only hope the next exhibition may display an equal share of enterprise, and a like result may be expected.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the above society was held last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of hearing a lecture delivered by the Rev. Wm. Urwick, D.D., on the subject of "The World's Debt to Christianity."

The chair was taken by ALEXANDER PARKER, Esq.

The Rev. Lecturer said he wished to present the subject before them in the light of creditor and debtor. Christianity was the creditor, and the world the debtor. When he spoke of Christianity he did not point to any particular form of the Christian religion, nor to any particular sect nor creed professing to belong to the Christian Church, but simply to that religion as expounded to them by Christ himself, or by His authority, and as revealed to mankind in the books of the Old and New Testament. The debtor in the present case was the world, or the whole human race; but, at the same time, the debt was not equally due by all men and nations, living in different regions and at different periods. Their indebtedness depended upon the degree with which they were made acquainted with Christianity or their accessibility to her. This debt was apparently contracted by the world some 1800 or 1900 years ago, but, to render their inquiry complete, they should extend it to a much longer period, to, in fact several thousand years before that time. The religion of Christ was not recognised for the first time when the Divine Word became flesh, or when the Son of God held converse with mankind. Christianity was figuratively known to them long previous; from the days of Moses to those of Malachi, and through all the times of the Patriarchs and Prophets. In truth, if they wanted to reach the time when Christianity began, they should ascend to the earliest ages, and to the time of our first parents, immediately after their fall. It was then to be seen, as well as now, though dimly, and was as real and unmistakeable then, though it had not reached its full development. Never since that period had Christianity left the earth. Ever since it had been with men for the purpose of their conversion and salvation, nor would it ever leave them until it had gathered all within its fold. The rev. gentleman then treated his subject in two parts:—First, the good things which Christianity had done for the world, and the bad things which the world had done for Christianity. With respect to the first, the principal thing which struck them was, that it supplied men with knowledge of unspeakable importance—namely, with the knowledge of the Deity Himself, and especially of the knowledge of salvation; and without Christianity they would have remained ignorant of it. Revelation was the whole source of this knowledge or Divine teaching to men, and as the light which was seen in the early dawn of morning was the same light which was seen subsequently, and differed from it only in degree, so the instruction which was given to our first parents was the same, generation after generation, and differed only in degree from that which, in aftertimes, was vouchsafed by Jehovah, when the orb of Christianity should with its fullest lustre above the horizon, giving to the world perfect day. It was Christianity which gave man true knowledge respecting God and himself. All existing things, material and immaterial, no doubt, indicated a sovereign and wise Almighty, and man have to a certain extent ascended "from nature up to nature's God." But it was Christianity alone which which could give a full conception of this truth. Christianity reaffirmed all that nature made known. In opposition to the lies which previously prevailed, it substituted the wisdom of the divine unity; for the absurdity of polytheism; it substituted the omnipresence of the Deity for the fabulous existence of local deities; it substituted omniscience in contradiction to the ignorance and forgetfulness of those deities; and it substituted holiness, purity, and justice, for the impurity, the injustice, the cruelty, and the malevolence of those deities. As regarded the knowledge which Christianity gave man of himself, they should consider that it showed he was a conscious being, and responsible for his acts. Man's character, his disposition, his affections, or his other qualities would never give him a clear conception of his responsibility and immortality. The chief worth of Christianity, however, was that it published salvation to the world. He might have studied the whole creation, but it was only from God alone, through Christ, that he could have learned that he gave His only begotten Son for our redemption—that we were justified by grace, through the resurrection of Jesus Christ—that we had in Him an advocate with the Father, and a propitiator for the sins of the world—and that the kindness of God proceeded not from the righteousness of the world, but from His mercy. Besides all this, Christianity provided the means of producing the highest style of personal character, for it excluded evil of all kinds, and embraced what was good of every kind. It extended its rule over all men's feelings, through all conditions, and through all parts. It was exquisite in its harmony and dignity, and it singularly combined the most opposite qualities—as, for instance, hope and fear, strength and gentleness, zeal and prudence, self-possession and self-sacrifice. It was a perfect conception, nor could it have been otherwise, for its model was the character of Christ Himself. The rev. gentleman then dwelt for some time upon two other great principles of Christianity—viz., faith and love, showing the influence of them upon the human mind, and then proceeded to show the bearings of it upon the formation of character and of society. If they wanted to render a nation truly civilised they should first thoroughly Christianise it. In proportion as religion prevailed in any country so in proportion would it be exalted, its executive be powerful, its laws be equitable, its magistrates be just, and its subjects happy. If a nation were fully imbued with the spirit of Christianity, crime would be unknown, all classes would dwell together in peace and unity, industry would prevail among the poor, charity among the wealthy, and holiness and godliness be seen among them all. The rev. lecturer concluded his remarks by showing, in the most conclusive manner, how conducive Christianity was to mental improvement, to the dissemination of useful knowledge, and to the individual, social, and political well-being of man.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—One of the heaviest Armstrong siege guns manufactured in Woolwich Arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. John Anderson, has been tested on the proof butt. The gun was fired two rounds, each time with a charge of 25lbs. of powder and a 100lbs. shot. The trial was perfectly satisfactory, and the gun was forthwith stored with others of that class proved during the preceding days of the week, to be issued for service. A couple of the Whitworth cannon were afterwards subjected to the ordinary test. The first was a 12-pounder, which stood the trial exceedingly well, and was very much admired. The power of the gun was of such an extraordinary nature that the shot penetrated completely through the mound of earth against which it was fired. The second, an 84-pounder, was then fired—two rounds with a charge of 24lb. of powder and a service shot. After the second round it was observed that the joints had started, showing a crevice at that part of the gun where the junction of the segments is effected. The crevice, although exceedingly slight, was clearly perceptible when pointed out by those accustomed to that duty.

A letter in the morning papers from Mr. Mason Jones, who has just returned from Naples, gives a deplorable account of the British Legion.

THE BANKS OF LONDON AND PARIS.

(FROM THE TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

According to the law of France, where a double standard prevails, they are at liberty to discharge their obligations either in gold or silver, as they may deem expedient, and it was hard to see why they should object to pay in silver upon the exhaustion of their gold, or why, supposing the silver to be of a value beyond its denomination in coin, they should not sell it for gold in the open market, and realise the profit of this difference. The answers are rational. In the first place, if the bank had commenced paying away silver, the common knowledge that this metal had for several years past borne a high premium and been difficult to obtain would have led to a general rush for it; in the next place, if they had suddenly thrown upon the market a quantity sufficient to provide for their gold requirements, the operation would have been attended with difficulty, and must have been effected at a proportionate sacrifice. Out of these considerations has arisen the resolution to make the application to the Bank of England for a loan of gold against silver which has just been acceded to. The Bank of England under their charter are empowered to hold one-fifth of their specie reserve in that metal, and could now legally take nearly £3,000,000. The arrangement for £2,000,000 is therefore amply within the limit. For several years—indeed, since the last importation of rupees from India—they have not an ounce of silver in their issue department, the depreciation in the relative value of gold consequent upon the Californian and Australian influx having effectually precluded any such circumstance. It merely remains to remark that a principal reason for believing that the arrangement now concluded will terminate the disturbance in the markets both of Paris and London consists in the fact that as there will be no further withdrawals of our bullion on account of the Bank of France (beyond the simple exchange of one description for another), the Bank of England will not be under the necessity of advancing its rate of discount, or maintaining it at a point above that of the Bank of France, such as to interfere with the efforts of that establishment to bring about a wholesome contraction. It is not improbable, therefore, that an early lowering of our rate may be witnessed; and this event would tend materially to allay the vague uneasiness in Paris, while the maintenance by the Bank of France of their rate of 4½ per cent., and its advance if necessary to 5 per cent., will probably be effectual to prevent any further very important efflux from that country. Of course, the moral still remains, that much of the drain which has now continued with few intermissions for sixteen months is to be regarded as the inevitable result of the scale of national expenditure, but, as has already been observed, that result has not yet assumed proportions beyond remedy. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to see that the present crisis seems likely to be adjusted by a very simple act of common courtesy on the part of the Bank of England, such as the Bank of France would, as experience has shown, have been prompt on their part to accord to us.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

GARIBALDI AND VENETIA.

Garibaldi has replied to an address from the Committee of Assistance which organised the expedition to Sicily. He says, "What you did for Naples and Sicily you must also accomplish for Rome and Venice! Do not separate; do not leave your undertaking incomplete! You will see me ever ready to hasten to the spot where the standard of Italy and Victor Emmanuel shall be raised."

ROME.

The Royal Commissioner of Umbria has issued a decree laying an extraordinary tax of 2 per cent. on the revenues of all landed property belonging to Episcopal sees, abbeys, benefices, convents, and religious fraternities of all denominations in the provinces under his authority.

BOURBON TROOPS IN THE ROMAN STATES.

TURIN, THURSDAY.—General Goyon is said to have declared that he would not deliver the materiel belonging to the Bourbon troops who have taken refuge in the Roman States, either to Francis II. or to King Victor Emmanuel. Negociations are, however, being continued on this subject.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—EXTRAORDINARY RUMOURS.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday a great deal of conversation was occasioned by the receipt of telegrams, stating that the Emperor Napoleon had come suddenly on a visit to England. His Majesty, it was reported, had left Portland for London at 11·30 that morning.

The *Herald* says, that according to the reports circulated, the object of his journey was partly political and partly financial. It was also asserted, with equal confidence, that M. Fould was in this country, his mission having reference to the arrangement with the Bank of France.

The *Post* says that on a rumour that the Emperor had landed, crowds rushed to London Bridge and the South Western stations. Straightway a large force of police was sent to the South Western station to keep the surging crowd from too near an approach to his Majesty. A telegram, said to have been sent from Winchester by the guard of the 2-30 train, gave still greater impulse to the hoax, and, on the train arriving, a passenger who bore some resemblance to the Emperor received an ovation. The police stayed three hours at the station, till finding there was no possible reason for their presence, they marched home to Scotland-yard.

FRANCE.

It was reported in Paris yesterday that the Emperor intends paying a flying visit to Windsor in the course of a few weeks, to meet the Empress. The *France Centrale* of Blois has been suspended for two months by a decree of the Minister of the Interior, for violent attacks on the Constitution, and attempting to excite political passions, under the pretence of defending the interests of religion.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a circular advocating the collection of Peter's Pence.

The *Patrie* says that the whole of the Papal frontiers on the side of Naples, is about to be exclusively occupied by French troops."

The *Patrie* also affirms that peace with China was signed early in October.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE BANKS OF ENGLAND AND OF FRANCE.

The *Daily News* says opinion generally is favourable to the measure. The Bank of England have for some years past held no silver bullion whatever in the issue department, and their charter merely provides that the proportion of silver to gold shall never exceed one-fourth. The same paper cautions the commercial world against being too sanguine. There is a foreign drain going on both upon France and England, particularly upon the former country. The exchange of bullion now decided upon between the two banks does not add one single ounce to their aggregate stocks, and the drain being common to both neither can go far out of its way to help the other. The flow of bullion both from England and France is raised by an adverse balance of trade. That balance cannot possibly be redressed by the arrangement just come to. There is the fear too that the palliative may encourage the Government, the Bank, and the financial classes in France to proceed on a course of improvidence instead of taking timely measures for a real and permanent remedy. In this case it is possible that immediate relief may be purchased at the cost of an increased future deficiency. These considerations, however, point to the future.

The *Times* says the Bank of England is empowered by its charter to hold one-fifth of its specie reserve in that metal, and could now legally take nearly three millions; the arrangement for 2,000,000 is therefore amply within the limit.

The *Times* thinks the arrangement will terminate the disturbance in the Money market both at Paris and London. It is not improbable, therefore, that an early lowering of our own rate may be witnessed, and this event would tend materially to allay the vague uneasiness in Paris, while the maintenance by the Bank of France of their rate of 4½ per cent., and its advance, if necessary, to 5 per cent., will probably be effectual in preventing any further very important efflux from that country.

The *Herald* says the arrangement is only a palliative. If it were quite positive that the £2,000,000 is the only amount the Bank of France will have occasion for, then less concern might be entertained; but it is problematic to what extent the process of absorption may proceed, and if new demands arise, how and in what manner are they to be suppressed? The drain is partly [illegible] inexplicable, and it is strongly suspected that [illegible] hoarding is being extensively practised through[out] France as customary whenever a period [illegible] or peril is approaching, as indicated by the enormous current outlay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince left Windsor yesterday, forenoon, for Oxford University. On the arrival of his Royal Highness a scene of festivity and rejoicing will take place. The Corporation will present an address to the Prince today.

CHINA.

There was a Stock Exchange report yesterday that private telegrams had been received from Bombay with later news, to the effect that the Chinese had come to terms, but it proved to be untrue.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIMALAYA.

KINGSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The Himalaya troopship, with the Dublin Artillery Militia on board, arrived here at 11 a.m., from Portsmouth. Waiting outside harbour for tide to serve. Ajax gunboat bringing troops ashore.

FRENCH MAILS IN THE GALWAY LINE.

Dr. Gray, of Dublin, and Mr. J. Lyster O'Beirne, of London, had an audience of the Emperor on Sunday at the Palace of St. Cloud, to submit a proposition for carrying the French mails to America, *via* Galway. The audience was a long one, and is said to have been satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council to-morrow at Windsor Castle.

The *Post* confirms the report that a marriage is arranged to take place between the Lady Victoria Howard, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, to Mr. J. R. Hope Scott, Q.C., of Abbotsford.

The Empress of the French has paid a visit to Melrose and Abbotsford.

LUTHER'S HOUSE.—In Luther's house, at Wittenberg is a collection of objects of interest connected with the great Reformer himself. This was made, primarily, by a citizen of Halberstradt, whose heirs disposed of it for 3,000 thalers. It contains many portraits, some by L. Cranagh, of Luther, Catherine a Bora, Melancthon, Ulrich von Hutten, Potanus, Erasmus, &c. A large collection of engravings is also part of this museum, comprising several thousands of portraits of men of the time of the Reformation, as well as an invaluable gathering of autographs and letters of the same date, and two hundred and forty-nine medals of that period commemorative of or connected with the Reformation.—*Athenæum.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Several improvements have recently been commenced by the Commissioners of Public Works, which cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the inhabitants of this much-favoured locality. Already the workmen have commenced levelling the large field opposite the harbourmaster's residence, and the small space behind it. When this portion of the work is completed, the ground will be planted with those shrubs and evergreens which are naturally best adapted to encounter the sharp easterly gales that sometimes blow from the sea upon that coast. It is also purposed to construct a fence along the side of the footpath that borders on the sea, leading from the eastern pier to the Victoria Baths. This will not only be an improvement, but will prove highly beneficial, as the present exposed condition of the road renders it somewhat dangerous for travelling on when the night is dark, and especially so for those who are not well acquainted with it. Several additional lamps will also be erected in the immediate neighbourhood of this road and the harbour.

At seven o'clock yesterday evening the City of Dublin Steamboat Iron Duke left the Victoria Jetty, Kingstown, for Liverpool, with a considerable number of passengers on board.

Yesterday afternoon the Himalaya troop ship arrived in Kingstown harbour, and landed, by means of boats, the City of Dublin Artillery Militia, who were conveyed thereby from Portsmouth, *en route* for Dublin. Having landed, they proceeded at once to the Linenhall Barracks, where they will remain for a short time previous to their disembodiment.

Professor Stone gave another entertainment at the Temperance Hall on last evening, and illustrated by most amusing experiments, the nature and power of electro-biology to a large and fashionable audience.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING SERVICE.—At this special service the Rev. Edward Harte preached. The attendance was good. After singing, prayer, and a Scripture lesson, the preacher began his discourse upon the great salvation. He took his text from the 3rd verse of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" He commenced by drawing attention to the faint view the prophets of old had of the great day of salvation. David and Isaiah, Daniel and Jeremiah, had all been made acquainted with it, and prophesied of it. He next drew attention to the Christian's duty to seek this great salvation, and quoted several passages of Scripture touching the point. No work of the Almighty had ever been so great as the work of their salvation. His work of the creation—of making the sun, moon, and stars, and the world on which they trod, was great; but it did not equal the greatness of His work in working out their salvation. He next drew attention to the way in which they were to possess themselves of the great salvation spoken of in the text, which was by coming to the foot of the Cross to get pardon for all their sins. In the third and last place, he drew attention to the way in which it was possible for them to get the great salvation It was by trusting in their own righteousness, not in fallacious hopes, and relying wholly on God's infinite mercy. Many would be lost though they atone. The preacher enforced the above with much earnestness, which commanded the deepest attention from all present. The service was concluded with singing, and the pronouncing of the blessing, a little before half-past nine.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that this association will, on this evening, and for the future, hold its weekly meetings at the rooms of the Central Association, 36, Westland-row. Subjects for this Friday evening—Scripture, John iii. Lecture, "Young Men's Associations," by S. E. Busby, T.C.D.

MASONIC SOIREE IN CARRICKFERGUS.—On Tuesday evening, at half-past seven, a Masonic soiree was held in the old Court-house, Carrickfergus, for the purpose of social intercourse. Between 200 and 300 persons sat down to tea, which, with its necessary accompaniments, was supplied in abundance. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with evergreens and Masonic flags, which imparted to the hall a gay and lively appearance. Among those present were the following:—Rev J Nixon Porter, Rev J Warick, Rev W D Corken, Dr D Taggart, Captain James Carrey, Robert M Dalway, Dr Patrick, S D S Cunningham, Mr H A M'Kee, Mr Thomas Orr, Mr Hill, Mr Gorman, Captain John Carrey, Captain J M'Farren, Mr William Stephen, and a large number of Masonic brethren.

PRETTY, IF NOT TRUE.—A poetical young lady, who has just come out, calls "Dreams the best oculists in the world, for do they not give eyes even to the blind?"

A SHOWER OF DELUSIONS—A fever of expectancy had, on Wednesday, come to a crisis. Anxiety would be no longer baulked. It was felt that Majesties by dozens were running about, and a stupendous effort was made to pitch on one of them. Currents of agitation set in from the south-east and south-west. "The Emperor Napoleon had landed!" Crowds rushed to London-bridge, and crowds to the South-Western. This was the least probable point of arrival, and therefore the most favoured; for was not Napoleon a man most to be expected from some unlikely quarter? Besides, would it not suit him to pass Portsmouth in his trip, and take a sketch of the new fortifications? Rumour soon magnified itself into positive assertion, and Scotland-yard was applied to. Straightway a large force of police was sent down to the station to keep the surging crowd from too near an approach to Majesty. Still matters were only at the state of assertion, when suddenly the telegraph was set to work at Winchester, and the great news was converted into a certainty. A guard telegraphed to the board that he had got him—Napoleon himself—in the first compartment of a first-class carriage in the 230 from Portsmouth. On this—endless excitement. The train was watched for, prayed for. At last it duly rumbled into the station. Directors were there, and big and little officials, and long-nosed police, and quick-eyed reporters; and last, not least, it is averred—sure sign of the Imperial approach—a posse of French secret police sprang from the ground, having arrived, by some tunnel only known to the French, from Leicester-square. The hubbub was great; dozens of hands were laid on the doors of all first carriages of first-class compartments. Who should first greet him? The astonished passengers could hardly get out. Where was he? Why, sure enough, in a first compartment there was found a quiet-looking gentleman with the prominent nose and the moustache and imperial of the victor of Solferino. As such he was hailed. "Ave Cæsar!" cried the board, and "Hooray for the Hemperor!" shouted the crowd. The police pushed them back. The reporters duly noted the "ovation," and room was made for the Imperial movements. High beat the hopes of the Hansoms. Earnest, though humble, were the four-wheelers, when suddenly the group about the carriage parted asunder. The astonished gentleman explained to the unwilling auditors who he was, and a magistrate with spectacles, two railway interpreters, and four travelled Britons affirmed that he was not the Emperor. This being confirmed by the general verdict of the crowd, including the "French detectives," he was permitted to escape from his strange and novel situation. The British public were was doubtedly "sold," to use the phrase current among the masses in the Waterloo-road. Nevertheless, many held that Napoleon ought to have come, and that he would still come, and they remained near the station till a late period of the afternoon. The police stayed three hours at the station, till finding there was no possible reason for their presence, they marched home to Scotland-yard. Meanwhile, the news had spread through London, and for a few hours the hoax enjoyed a very lively existence.—*Morning Post.*

A BUDGET OF RUMOURS.—Explanations, it is said, have been asked of the Piedmontese Government by the French Foreign Office as to whether it is with the knowledge or sanction of the former that Garibaldi has signified his intention of attacking Venetia in February or March next. The answer will, doubtless, be in the negative, and with it the Foreign Office must content itself. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land on the Dalmation coast and get into Montenegro; [illegible] population of the black mountain, in [illegible] to compel the Austrians to keep a consider[able] force on that side while the Piedmontese are [illegible] busy before Venetia. The Garibaldians and [illegible] Montenegrins might keep the country for a [illegible] much longer time than would be necessary for the [illegible] of the last Italian province, and this would be promoted by the rising in Hungary, which, to all appearance, is inevitable. Persons of very strong Austrian opinions think that there is no escape for Austria but in the surrender of Venetia on almost any terms; for that an attempt will be made on that province, and that Hungary will profit by the occasion is certain. The Hungarians are much more active than people suppose; large depots of arms are at hand. The Hungarian would be much disappointed if Austria were less obstinate, for their best chance is Venetia. And yet there is at present no sign that Austria will at present accept the only solution likely to postpone, if not prevent, the breaking up of the empire. Austria is aware of the danger that is hanging over her, and is determined for war. French emissaries are most active among the Christian populations of Turkey. The non-Catholics are urged to join the Latin Church, in order to claim the protectorate of France; and, as this is not confined to Turkey in Europe, the Porte will have enough on its hands. This I think you may rely upon. The fact of agencies being also employed in Germany is one which has been more than once stated, and which there is now good reason to believe.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.]

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The mail steamer on duty between Sardinia and the Italian continent has received orders from Count Cavour to touch, for the future, regularly at the goat island of Caprera, to deliver and receive Garibaldi's dispatches, an enormous amount of correspondence from all parts of Europe claiming the attention of the illustrious hermit. It may be safely surmised that this epistolary intercourse is not confined to the actual limits of the Italian kingdom, but in other geographical districts near the Po (and perhaps on the Danube) there are hopes and aspirations wafted towards the straits of Bonifacio—

My heart is in that island! my heart it is not here! &c.

With very opposite feelings, at one period of the world's history, did the shores of the Mediterranean await for tidings from the Imperial dweller at Capua.

The Official Journal of Naples is hardly launched when it gives evidence how sadly the Southern Italians lack the dignified sobriety of their Northern countrymen (if the capital of France were on the Garonne, we should perhaps have gasconading engrafted incurably on the national habits); here is the inaugural article of the *Parthenope Moniteur*:—

"The King.—*Ave Cæsar Imperator!* the land of the Samnites and Old Magna Græcia bid thee hail! at thy advent the prophetic caverns of Cumæ become vocal with solemn welcome, and mystic utterance issues from Virgil's grave! The stillness of night is conscious of a Sybilline voice proclaiming that ages of sorrow are gone and a new era dawns on earth. The domination imposed by Norman conquerors, and kept up in turns by the Anjevin, the Swabian, the Iberian, and the Gaul, is swept away for ever, and from Alp to Etna one sceptre is outstretched by a national monarch over his native Peninsula. God has restored to life the Latin race. Wherefore do the Germans rage? The sword of Caius Marius lies in the Minturnian marsh; it may yet be brandished to crush the Cimbrians and Teutons!"

Prussia has not withdrawn its envoy, Baron de Simon, from Turin, but it has ordered out of Gaeta the only war ship it had in that harbour, the Lorley steam corvette. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, Riario Sforza, perceiving that nothing was to be gained by stopping away from his diocese, has made up his mind to resume his residence, and announces that Garibaldi, having given place to a responsible King, he has no further objection to bring back his pastoral crosier among the faithful of Naples, whom it is rather strange he should have abandoned to the ravenous wolves, Gavazzi, Father Pantaleone, and the host of patriot priests or monks who have been preaching in streets and pulpits during the absence of the red-batted shepherd.

The Legitimist *Union* adopts a curious system of special pleading, by which political invectives when in the form of episcopal pastorals can claim exemption from the stamp required for political pamphlets. There are sundry decisions of the French law courts by which the ordinary of every diocese has unlimited authority over catechisms, prayer-books, and all religious tracts, which he can control or issue for his flock without Government censorship of any sort. Unfortunately for this dodge, it is not the bishop, but the printer and publisher, who is made the judge of what is a catechetical or ecclesiastical production, as contradistinguished from a political tract, inasmuch as the stamp duty is recoverable from the typographer, and not from the right reverend pamphleteer; and no printer would run the risk of being victimised, for party purposes, in purse or person.

The attention of the French Government has been forcibly drawn to a very serious symptom of social retrogression—viz., the gradual diminution of the people, instead of a steadily increasing population, as in most European countries. Out of the 86 Departments of France, no less than 55 are returned as having lost ground in this respect, four keeping stationary, and only 28 presenting a trifling augmentation. The north-eastern districts of the Empire have been wasting away, 200,000 souls having vanished from the Vosges, Bas Rhin, the Haute Saone, the Jura, the Ardennes, and the Moselle. Those round the capital have progressed in population; but France is afflicted with languor in the extremities, and Finisterre, Morbihan, Hautes et Basses Pyrenees, Calvados, La Manche are depopulated. If this evil was compensated by a stream of profitable emigration to colonial dependencies, there would be less to complain of; but the result is produced by less satisfactory causes. The poet Goldsmith was a sorry politician or political economist in his "Traveller" and "Deserted Village;" but not even Malthus or Ricardo could cavil at his proposition:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

THE BRITISH LEGION AT NAPLES.

The following circumstantial narrative forms part of a letter addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

From the first day the men landed at Naples up to the hour I left they were badly treated, and all the affairs of the corps were mismanaged in the grossest manner. I do not wish to say one disparaging word of Colonel Peard, who is as brave a soldier as ever lived, but at the same time I must not conceal the fact that the unanimous opinion of his own officers and men was, that he was not quite the man to command them, and that had they been under the orders of Major Styles things would have borne a very different aspect. You must remember that, although a few roughs had got amongst them, the great majority of the men in the Legion were gentlemen. Many of the men in the ranks had born her Majesty's commission in England, and had seen active service in India and the Crimea, who, animated by a love of adventure or of liberty, had come to Italy to fight for Garibaldi. Such men were severe critics of their commanding officer's acts, and to manage them required more than usual prudence, tact, and judgment. The first thing which shook their faith in Col. Peard's ability to lead them was this. On the night of the 24th of October he ordered the men under arms at midnight for the purpose of making an attack on Capua. When they had assembled he harangued them on the glory they should win if they succeeded. Major Styles and the other officers refused to obey his orders; but two companies actually followed the colonel, who led them up to the very bastions of Capua. Fortunately, in the darkness of the night, they were not discovered by the Neapolitan sentinels, or every man of them must have been sacrificed. I marched with the Legion from St. Angelo to Teano. The men complained to me that they had received no pay. Many of them were without shoes, and I saw more than one poor fellow trudging along with his feet tied up in rags. There was no commissariat, although it was said Colonel Peard had been offered one, and had refused it. There were no ambulances for the sick, no medical stores. Many of the men were dying from diarrhoea, and Dr. Fairley, the surgeon of the regiment, had not one ounce of medicine of any kind, and bitterly complained to me that he could not get any. On the march back from Teano to St. Angelo five Englishmen were found looting a farmhouse by some members of Garibaldi's staff, who sent them under an escort to be dealt with as Colonel Peard should direct. He at once, without inquiry or trial of any kind, ordered the men to be shot; the picquet told off for the purpose refused to obey orders, and would not fire. The Colonel sent to Garibaldi for a detachment of Italians to shoot the condemned men, as his own regiment was in a state of mutiny. Garibaldi replied that it would be a disgrace to the English if he were to do so, and asked Colonel Peard to pardon them. I do not for a moment justify the men for looting; but when they had no food, and were obliged to forage for themselves, they surely deserved some kind of trial. On the same march I saw Captain Hampton guilty of an act of cruelty to one of the sergeants of his company, for which Colonel Peard should have drummed him out of the regiment, and he was not even reprimanded. Now, sir, these are a few of the facts which came under my own observation. I heard of many others quite as bad, with which I shall not trouble you. Can you wonder, then, that the men are all anxious to leave the Legion, and that many of them are sorry they ever left England? Many of them have joined the French Legion; others have joined the military corps under Colonel Dowling, while a few have joined the cavalry under Colonel Forbes. When I last saw the Legion on parade at Caserta, out of eight hundred men there were not three hundred present on the ground, the others having left the regiment. That these men were brave and could fight they sufficiently proved on the morning of Friday, the 19th of October. When attacked by Neapolitans five times their numbers, they drove them back with a shout under the very walls of Capua, and taught them a lesson which they will not soon forget.

Such—owing to mismanagement, injudicious selection of officers, and incompetency on the part of those appointed to lead them—is the inglorious ending of the British Legion, which is the more to be regretted, as a finer body of brave men were never brought together; and led by officers in whom they had complete confidence, there were no achievements too hazardous and glorious for them to attempt and perform.

As a guarantee of good faith, I have the honour to subscribe myself, T. MASON JONES.

10, Cheltenham-terrace, Nov. 21.

GAETA.

The *Opinione* of the 18th reminds its readers that Gaeta is a second Gibraltar. It is armed with seven hundred pieces of artillery. All the sovereigns, from Charles V. downwards, have added to its defences. Ferdinand II. fortified its most vulnerable points. "Our army," says the *Opinione*, "will find great difficulties in taking it; but this siege will not hinder the political and military reorganisation of Southern Italy, a task to which the Government is devoting its utmost efforts." The *Espero* states that Gaeta has provisions for six months, and that during the siege the representatives of foreign Powers will remain on board ships of war belonging to their nations at anchor in the port.

A communication from Gaeta of the 12th furnishes some details not without interest:—

The Neapolitan troops still possessed out of the town the different positions of the Monte Secco. As to Gaeta itself, it was described as stronger than ever. The front of attack on the land side does not exceed 700 metres in extent. It is defended by works cut in the rock and armed with three rows of faced batteries, one of which has rifled cannon. These batteries together mount about 300 guns, and their line of fire converges on the points from which the attack must necessarily be made. The ditch at the foot of the escarpment is cut in the rock, and the bottom of the escarpment itself is completely covered. The other fortified points are protected by masses of rock, which render them unapproachable. The ground in front of the place of attack is so rocky that any approaches must be most difficult, and occupy a considerable time. Independently of those defences, Gaeta possesses a certain number of works established on the heights, among which may be mentioned the castle, the Tower of St. Francis, and the Monte Orlando, a strong fort, which commands both the land side and the sea. As to the port, it is defended by considerable works, which would cause great damage to vessels of war built of wood. In the situation in which Gaeta now is, and with the sea side remaining free in consequence of the non-recognition of the blockade by the European powers, it may, with a garrison of from 6,000 to 7,000 men, with supplies of all kinds, defend itself for an almost indefinite period. The struggle will be confined on both sides to a combat of artillery. The besiegers may establish mortar batteries and bombard the place; but that means will only occasion the destruction of the churches, public buildings, and private houses, but will not make the defenders of it surrender, for the batteries and forts are all bomb-proof. The king had got one wing of his palace put into strong defence and to it retired with his family.

Francis II. has issued the following order of the day:—

"Soldiers,—When, after two months of generous efforts, perfect self-devotion, labour, and fatigue, we thought we had completed our work of crushing the revolutionary invasion of our country, there arrived the regular army of a friendly sovereign, which, by threatening our line of retreat, has obliged us to abandon our position. Happen what may from these events, the whole of Europe, in estimating and judging them, will not be able to do less than admit the valour and fidelity of a handful of brave men, who, resisting the perfidious seduction, as well as the strength of two armies, have not only made resistance, but have once more rendered illustrious the history of the Neapolitan army by the names of Santa Maria, Cajazzo, Trifisco, Sant Angelo, &c. These facts will remain indelibly graven on my heart. To perpetuate the remembrance of them a bronze medal will be struck, bearing the legend, 'Campaign of September and October, 1860,' and these words on the reverse, 'Santa Maria, Cajazzo, Trifisco, Sant Angelo, &c.' The medal will be suspended by a blue and red ribbon; while ornamenting your noble breasts, it will remind everyone of your fidelity and your valour, which will always be a claim to glory for those who shall bear your name. "FRANCIS II."

THE PAPAL STATES.

A Turin letter of the 17th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—

It was reported here yesterday that Cialdini had occupied Terracina, the port of the Roman States nearest the Neapolitan frontier. That town is a military position of some importance, and contains 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. We now know that its occupation has not taken place, but it may be effected at any moment. One of the reasons which brought General Fanti to Turin was to submit to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers the eventual occupation of that place. It would seem that, to continue the operations of the siege of Gaeta with due regard for the health of the troops, it is indispensable to take possession of that point. The Council of Ministers authorised General Cialdini, in case of absolute necessity, to occupy Terracina, unless the French garrison of the Pontifical States should oppose such step by force. The occupation, if it takes place, will only be military; the local authorities would remain as they are, unless they should spontaneously leave the town to itself. Hitherto the necessity for the occupation has not arisen, and there is some reason to believe that it will be avoided. The latest news come to hand is unsatisfactory. The Abruzzi, and more especially the provinces of Terramo and Aquila, are overrun with armed bands, who have not forgotten the traditions of Fra Diavolo. These bands do not seek to fight in the name of the cause for which they pretend to have taken arms. On the contrary they carefully shun all encounter with the flying columns of Piedmontese sent after them. They limit their exploits to plundering and ravaging the country, to destroying the houses of the more prominent partisans of Italian Unity, and murdering the owners who may be so unlucky as to fall into their hands. The National Guard alone was for a time charged with putting them down, but flying columns have now been organised which will probably succeed in speedily restoring order in the disturbed districts. A provost's court has been established at Aquila, before which all persons taken in arms will be summarily tried, and a similar court will be immediately constituted at Teramo.

COUNT CAVOUR AND RUGGIERO SETTIMO.

The following correspondence is pronounced by the London *Times* to be alike creditable to both parties:—

(Translation.)

"COUNT CAVOUR TO RUGGIERO SETTIMO.

"Foreign-office, Turin, Oct. 29.

"Excellency,—At the moment in which Sicily manifests with singular unanimity its desire to be united to the States of King Victor Emmanuel, my thoughts have reverted to you, who, some 12 years since, had the glory of giving a prudent and wise direction to the Sicilian Government. This union to the dynasty of Savoy, which you have ever kept in view since that date, is now about to be fulfilled, thanks to the wisdom and patriotism of the Sicilians, under better auspices and more favourable circumstances. To you, indeed, above all others is it to be attributed if the Sicilians have learned to give their votes in common with the entire peninsula, and to recognise in the independence and unity of Italy the best guarantee of their liberty and prosperity. Inviting, therefore, your Excellency, in the name of the Government of the King, to return to your country, and to support with your authoritative counsel the men who will receive from the hands of his Majesty the difficult charge of bestowing on Sicily order and tranquillity, of which it stands so much in need, I am only paying a just tribute of admiration and gratitude to one of the most illustrious citizens of Italy. The King, your Excellency, does not know in what more appropriate manner he can inaugurate his own administration in Sicily than by recalling your Excellency from a long and undeserved exile.

"I take this opportunity of offering to your Excellency the sentiments of my highest consideration. "C. CAVOUR."

"RUGGIERO SETTIMO TO COUNT CAVOUR.

"Malta, Nov. 3.

"Excellency,—In these moments of supreme importance, both to Italy and humanity, you have been so kind as to remember me, and invite me, in the name of the King's Government, to return to my native country. I cannot find words sufficient to express my gratitude for so flattering a remembrance of me. As a citizen of Italy, I feel for the King and his Government the devotion of one who sees her redeemed by their efforts. As to an Italian born in Sicily, I owe you still greater gratitude for your just estimation of the feelings of nationality which have inspired my fellow-citizens; for you have justly recognised, in the policy followed by the Provisional Government of Sicily in 1848, a tendency towards Italian nationality under the dynasty of Savoy, although manifested under the form which the political conditions of that period required. Personally, I feel myself too much honoured by the esteem you express for me in regard to my political life. Having witnessed and acted a part in the struggle which since the end of the last century has been going on in order to free the human race from despotism, I have long been convinced that the liberty and prosperity of a State depends upon its complete independence, a wise constitution, and internal order. All these things Italy can only obtain under that King who has unflinchingly upheld the banner of independence and liberty. All the various countries of Italy have understood this, and hence their noble impatience to sacrifice municipalism on the altar of the country. Sicily would not be the last, and her enthusiastic vote for annexation proves it. Under the regular and wise government of the King she will find that repose she so much wants. Although I feel that I can give but little aid in this word, still I acknowledge it to be the duty of every honest citizen devoted to Italy to contribute thereto as far as is in his power. Hence, and in compliance with the honourable invitation with which you have honoured me, I shall feel it my duty to return to Sicily as soon as the illness, which has latterly tried me more severely than usual, shall render it possible. I also wish to return, in order to see my country again and my fellow-citizens, to whom I feel grateful for their tender affection towards me. Should this wish of mine be denied me—should I be destined to end my long life in the hospitable land of my exile, I shall feel secure as to the future of Italy and Sicily under an honest King and so wise a Government. Be assured of my devotion to the King, and my respectful esteem of your Excellency while I remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration, "RUGGIERO SETTIMO."

AUSTRIA.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna, Nov. 17th, says:—

To-day, the 17th of November, our youthful Empress, accompanied by the Emperor and her Court, left Schonbrun for Madeira. I need not tell you that the people's eyes which followed her were beaming with the deepest sympathy, and that they blessed her loudly. "*Gott segne Sie*," "*Engel komm, bald zurück*," were the sounds which came from the crowd, and which show how they are attached to her. Indeed, her countenance alone is sufficient to inspire a kindly feeling, not to speak of her other amiable qualities. It must have been indeed a cold heart which could have remained unmoved at the mournful scene of her departure. Her cough had subsided lately, owing to the change in the temperature; but still it is of great importance that she should be well taken care of, judging by the appearance of her delicate constitution. The ladies of honour who will form her Court are the Duchess of Taxis, the Duchess of Windischgratz, and the Countess of Hungady, one of the most ancient families of Hungary. The first night will be passed in Munich. His Majesty the Emperor will accompany her as far as Bamburg, and on his return he will visit the King of Wurtemburg, in Stuttgard. The Empress will be received in Madeira by the governor, the bishop, and the adjutant of the King of Portugal, Silva Costa. It must be a hard trial for the Emperor, in the midst of such threatening times, almost within sight of an European war, to see his young and beautiful wife depart to a distant land in poor health, and without being able to accompany her. Such is the lot to which Emperors have to submit.

The Viennese were much gratified on hearing of your Queen's kindness; not that such a thing was unexpected. The Queen of England is too well known for her kind and noble heart; but not less was it pleasing to the Viennese that such a courtesy was shown to their Empress. I allude to the English vessels which are to escort the latter to Madeira. However, I am sorry to say their gratitude does not extend to the Ministry. On the contrary, they say, "Why do the Ministry not follow the noble example of their Queen, and step between Italy and Austria, and so prevent the former becoming the great depository of ruinous implements which might destroy the peace and security of Europe, instead of pouring oil upon the flame, as Lord John did with his dispatch of the 27th and thereby render an accommodation utterly impossible?" In Italy the revolutionary element will soon be in the ascendant. Victor Emmanuel and Cavour will be powerless to stem the fury of the cataract. It was seen that Victor Emmanuel was hardly noticed by the side of Garibaldi. The enthusiasm in the church for the latter was extreme. He was carried out from it. In the evening the prima donna became unwell, and begged to be excused. The military were forced to use their swords to restore order. The whole of Naples was a mass of confusion. When Garibaldi reappears the King will fall into the background, and if Lord John Russell continues his dispatches Garibaldi himself will have to yield to the vultures of revolution; and I hardly think that either of the five Powers will be especially benefited by such an event.

The Vienna Society of Antiquarians had opened an exhibition which will last from the 16th to the 30th. The exhibited articles are much admired. Baron Rothschild, a member of the society, had produced some emerald plates and little boxes which were found unique in their kind. Prince P. Esterhazy looks for a loan, and since money is now very scarce here, he has sold one of the greatest houses in Vienna, called the "Red House," on the glacis. Two thousand people can be lodged therein. This will seem a curiosity to your readers, since in your country almost everybody has a house to himself.

RUSSIA.

The following communication is dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12:—

The interment of the mortal remains of the Empress Dowager took place here yesterday, with extraordinary pomp; all the Princes of the Imperial family, as well as the two Princes of Prussia, Charles and Albert, attended on the occasion, along with the members of the diplomatic body and the principal nobles and public functionaries, civil, clerical, and military. There were also present representatives of several German Sovereigns.

Political affairs, which had been in some measure neglected since the death of the Empress, now begin to resume their ordinary course. Military recruiting, which had been suspended ever since the peace of Paris, will be recommenced next February in Russia and Poland, and orders on the subject have already been addressed by the Government to the provincial Governments. It will be begun by levies of men in Poland. These men will be, according to ancient usage, transported immediately, in small bodies during the night, to the depots of regiments, there to be clothed and trained to arms. An order has been given by the Minister of War that the greatest activity shall be used in preparing arms and munitions of war in the Polish arsenals and fortresses. It is evident that Russia, from the attention which she has lately bestowed upon military matters, will be ready in the approaching spring with new armaments to provide against any eventuality which may arise in Europe or the East.

The Emperor and the high functionaries who accompanied him in his late journey having become convinced, by personal observation during their stay at Warsaw, of the hostile sentiments of the Polish population against Russia, the censure upon foreign books and journals has become once more very rigorous. All articles of a liberal tendency, and which speak of constitutional principles or institutions in favour of peoples, are pitilessly, on the arrival of such journals in St. Petersburg or Warsaw, impressed with a thick black mark, which makes it impossible for them to be read, so that foreigners established in Russia cannot learn anything from them relating to what passes in their own country, which is a cause of much vexation to them.

Coined gold and silver becomes every day more scarce throughout the empire. It is exported in immense quantities to foreign countries in consequence of the depreciation of the course of exchange in all the commercial towns of Russia. Persons who desire to obtain change for the paper which the Government puts into circulation are obliged to lose as much as 15 per cent. to obtain specie in gold or silver, which occasions heavy losses to commerce in Russia and Poland.

ITALY.

When it is admitted that the new King of Italy and his advisers have done just what everybody expected, and have only shown a singular command over their own enthusiasm by throwing down the ladder by which they have climbed into power, several considerations present themselves which make one suspect the real wisdom of their discretion. The one point at issue, and the point between the King and Garibaldi, the King and the Army, is the full recognition of the acts of the Dictator, particularly his military acts. Garibaldi constituted an army and gave rank. The army is now virtually disbanded, and the ranks are not confirmed. In selected instances equivalent rank is given by the King; but Garibaldi's own orders and decrees are treated as mere recommendations, on much the same footing, indeed, as the suggestions of a subordinate Minister, to his chief. The consequence is that not only does this army disappear, but a slur is thrown on the cause, and the word of a Dictator will not carry the same weight for the future as heretofore. Garibaldi himself testifies to the supreme importance of an absolute recognition. Everything was offered to him if he would but waive this point—any military rank, any title, an estate out of the old patrimony of Savoy, a voice in the purification of his own force, anything for himself and his friends; but his answer was still, "Of all this will I none." He stood by his honour; he had constituted an army and given rank, and he would take nothing short of an entire recognition of his acts—no doubt, with the reserve of such revision and alteration as the Dictator himself would have made under any circumstances. What, then, if another such occasion should arise? Will the Dictator be trusted and followed with an equal faith in his powers? The man who now bears one of his titles, and does not find it convenient to enter the Sardinian service, is in this predicament—that he must either profess a rank not acknowledged by any European State, or throw it away, and so connive at the disgrace of his late Commander-in-Chief.

There suggests itself, too, the very serious question whether the purely volunteer element, in its most free, most irregular, and heterogeneous form, is not the best security for Italian unity and freedom. That was the foundation of Rome. All the conflicts of Rome, whether with its early Latian or Sabine neighbours, or with the more distant races of Italy, or with the slaves themselves, or on the larger sphere of Europe and the world—all ended in a further naturalisation and fusion of races. Rome always was a medley, and founded and sustained on the volunteer principle. It always was, in every sense, good and bad, a very sink of nations. Its soldiers, its generals, its priests, its Emperors, were from a continually increasing circle. The idea of one race only against the rest of the world never had any historical existence in the Italian peninsula. The soil or the spot might be sacred, but not the people; for there never was a people so mixed, unless it be that which fills these isles, and which is still several nations rather than one. On historical grounds there is every reason to beware of an exclusively Italian system in Italy; but there is no occasion to look very far either backwards or forwards, for the occasion is imminent. A storm hangs over Italy which threatens to break this very next spring. She will then want not only all the men, but all the enthusiasm, all the motives, all the ideas, that can be summoned in her favour. She will want the spell of Garibaldi and his army. No doubt, he will be ready to give his services, however ill requited, and even with the sure anticipation of a dismissal as summary and as cold as the last. But will he bring the same power when it is known that he has no other authority than to tender, in fitting season, "convenient proposals" to a Sardinian Minister? Or what if he should have passed away altogether from the stage, and left only a name? In that case there will no longer exist the Army of Southern Italy, embodying in one unity the character and traditions of the Dictator. There will remain only certain forces and certain men, more or less associated with the army that did the work, but not identical with it. There will then be nothing but the service of Victor Emmanuel.

The army which did the work, it must be said, no longer exists. Had a Piedmontese army marched down upon Naples, the struggle would have raged to this day, as the Italians, however much they may desire unity, would not accept it at the hands of one race alone. Garibaldi's volunteers ran all the risk, incurred all the odium of a questionable enterprise, endured all the hardship, and suffered all the loss. They fought several sanguinary battles. They had to make several landings in the face of Neapolitan soldiers, under the fire of fortresses, and in the presence of hostile men-of-war. They had to surprise and take large cities and strong forts. They had to make forced and rapid marches, to make all their own arrangements, to get their own supplies, and to organise everything, the army itself, while under fire or on the march. It was they who drove the Bourbon into his lair, and there kept him at bay till the Piedmontese came up to give the *coup de grace* and finish the sport. Now, apart from all question of gratitude or desert, it may be asked whether this is not the force to do the work, if work there remain to be done? It is not only the army and the Dictator, but the spirit of enterprise itself, which has received a great discouragement. Supposing the alternative to present itself, may not many a soldier now say that he will consult his own interests better, and secure a higher rank and more share in the rewards, in attaching himself to the regular army in preference to some gallant band of adventurers who are to do the real work or die in the attempt? Thus far there has been an enthusiasm which has rendered this improbable, and there are those who may believe in an inexhaustible supply of Italian Volunteers for any desperate work. But enthusiasm itself may cool down under discouragement, and nothing is so discouraging as a multitude of soldiers, not perhaps the most respectable or most regular characters to begin with, standing ill with the world, and with a tale of wrongs. If they have not their reward in order and security, may they not seek it, as true Italians and good Romans often have before, in anarchy and dissension? The present seems to be the very crisis to avert a great danger. Italy has driven out the stranger, or all but driven him out; she may naturally resent the over-preponderance of one of her own races, and may regret the dissolution of the army which was the sole monument of a common self-deliverance.—*Times*.

SINGULAR LONGEVITY OF THE BRITISH PEERAGE.—It is not a little remarkable that the members of the peerage who have died since the year commenced, 24 in number, have exactly completed, on the average, the full measure of the allotted span of human life, the "three-score years and ten." They are as follows:—Viscount Arbuthnott, 82; Lord Londesborough, 54; Viscount Southwell, 63; Viscount Gormanston, 84; Lord Oranmore, 72; Bishop of Rochester, 84; Earl of Longford, 42; Baroness Stratheden, 63; Lord Fitzgerald, 60; Viscount Guillamore, 27; Baroness Wentworth, 67; Earl of Strafford, 82; Lord Haytesbury, 80; Archbishop of York, 71; Lord Sandys, 69; Lord Elphinstone, 53; Bishop of Worcester, 77; Earl of Lauderdale, 76; Earl of Cawdor, 70; Lord Ffrench, 74; Earl of Leven and Melville, 75; Duke of Richmond, 69; Earl Manvers, 82; Earl of Dundonald, 85. Total of united ages, 1,680 years, which, being divided by 24, gives exactly 70 years to each. This result, it is to be believed, could not be shown among any other class of men in any rank of life.

The *Tagus* has arrived at Southampton with the Peninsular mails. She brings five officers of her Majesty's ship *Perseverance*, which was lately wrecked. Admiral Stopford's squadron at Lisbon on the 14th. On the 17th, exchange at Lisbon on London, 54¼.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY.—Yesterday morning the Empress Eugenie and suite paid a visit to the Abbey of Melrose, and the house and grounds of Abbotsford. Like all the previous movements of her Imperial Majesty, her journey to Melrose was kept strictly secret, so much so that when she was seen to drive to the station, a large number of persons ran to the Glasgow side of the general terminus, in the expectation that her Majesty was about to take her departure for Hamilton Palace. The Imperial party travelled in a first-class carriage by the ordinary passenger train, leaving Edinburgh at 11 25 a.m., and returning in the same private manner about 6 o'clock. At all the stations on the homeward journey, however, large numbers had collected to see her Majesty, who was everywhere greeted with loud cheers. Having paid a visit to the far-famed and interesting ruin, Melrose Abbey, round which the Empress was conducted by the usual garrulous guide, the party drove to Abbotsford. In the grounds of the house, rendered classic by the residence of Sir Walter Scott, her Majesty lingered a considerable time, and was then taken through the house of the great novelist, the library, the armour, the personal relics of Scott, and the many curiosities of the place being pointed out by the persons in charge. After a drive along a portion of the banks of the Tweed the Imperial party returned to Edinburgh, where her Majesty was eagerly greeted, and perhaps somewhat rudely surrounded by a large concourse, which the railway officials had in vain tried to prevent from crowding the station platform. The time of her Majesty's departure from Edinburgh is not yet made known, but it is expected she will to-day visit the Duchess of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, and to-morrow (Thursday) leave Douglas Hotel for Hamilton Palace.

At the meeting of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the Lord Provost moved the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously:

"That an address be voted by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, and presented to her Majesty the Empress of the French, offering, on the part of the citizens of Edinburgh, an expression of their sincere respect, and their congratulation on her Majesty's arrival in this city; their cordial desire that her visit to this country may conduce to her health and happiness; and their earnest hope that this visit, though unofficial and not in state, may tend to maintain and promote peace and good-will between two great and neighbouring nations of Europe."

LONDON DISCOUNT COMPANY.

(FROM THE TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

A meeting of the London Discount Company was held to-day, in pursuance of a requisition recommending a dissolution of the concern—Mr. W. Bevan presiding. The chairman stated that, in consequence of an implied understanding that the directors would consider the propriety of winding up, a strict examination had been made, and the conclusion arrived at by the majority was that the business had not been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant going on. The results of the four years' working since the commencement, in December, 1856, showed that the nett profits, irrespective of losses, were £60,000, or about 9 per cent. per annum. The bad debts, however, in the same period were £47,000. The actual dividends paid have amounted to £18,200, and as no division of profit can be expected next year, the result of five years' working at the end of December, 1861, would show a distribution at the rate of only 1½ per cent. per annum. It might be said that experience had been gained, which should lead to an improvement for the future, but the present Board were unanimously against any further trial. The bad debts had increased concurrently with the profits. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., the late chairman, differed from these conclusions, but would offer no opposition to a liquidation, that, in fact, being inevitable, now that the directors had condemned their own business. With regard to his having sent in his resignation, together with that of three other directors, he explained that as he could not concur in winding up, he was not prepared to put such a resolution, and had, therefore, quitted the board. He also pointed out that in addition to the profits mentioned must be reckoned the rather large sum appropriated to preliminary expenses. In the discussion that ensued it was urged on the one side that the company is at present in a position as good, if not better, than that in which it stood at the date of the last meeting, when entire confidence was expressed in the management, and that the bad debts in the past four years—only £40,000, of which £22,000 was from failures in the leather trade—were small, considering the peculiar events of the period, and compared with the bills discounted, amounting to 33,000,000. The general feeling, however, was that the realisations were quite inadequate to the risk, and it was also pointed out that the new rule of the Bank not to rediscount has added considerably to the perils of this kind of business, since in periods of panic, such as are sure to recur at intervals, each establishment will be thrown exclusively on its own resources. A resolution to wind up voluntarily was eventually carried by the required majority of three-fourths. Mr. Scholefield, as chairman of the company for almost the whole period of its duration, and some other shareholders, acknowledged in high terms the efficiency and zeal of the general manager and staff, and the meeting voted unanimously a gratuity of a year's salary to each of the officers, in addition to any sum they may be entitled to under their respective agreements. Messrs. Blenkin and Mark Hunter, two directors, and Mr. Woodhouse, the secretary, were appointed liquidators.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday—

J. O. BONSALL, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Messrs Cornelius Shannon, Maurice Connor, George G Place, J P; W F Drought, William Beasley, Andrew Rogers, John Draper, Edmond Lawless, John Byrne, Thomas W Falkner, Simon Ledwidge, Henry Kingsmill, Thomas Dockrell, George Austin, D P Ryan, J P; Patrick Whelan, John Prescott, John Lentaigne, V C; William Caldbeck, J P; W B Fottrell, Captain Wall, Doctor Wall, Doctor Owens. Mr Otway, P L I, also attended.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,321; admitted during the week, 118; born, 1; discharged, 98; died, 9; remaining on Saturday, 17th November, 2,333; of that number there were 1,119 sick and infirm; 378 healthy adults; 536 healthy children, and 300 aged and healthy.

Mr. Mooney, of Summer-hill, presented before the board a model of a windmill, proposed to be used for the pumping of water, in place of a steam engine.

REGISTRATION.

The report of the assistant-master stated that a child, named Wm. Farrell, had been brought to the house by a police-constable from Kevin-street, and was admitted on a ticket from the relieving-officer. The mother and child had been discharged on the 12th, and both were Protestants. The mother was again admitted on the 15th, as the wife of Bernard Kelly, who was also admitted. The report added—"The child's religion is not yet registered, although formerly a Protestant, and I have reason to believe that its religion has been tampered with." The minute of the admission board was that Bernard Kelly was registered a Catholic, and the mother and child Protestants.

Mr. Austin complained that the police-constable had tampered with the religion of the child, by teaching him to say Roman Catholic prayers.

Mr. Byrne said it was not right to make a complaint against the police-constable for acting in the alleged manner, unless they were satisfied that there was an order or regulation in force prohibiting such conduct.

The child was then brought in. He appeared to be only about four years old, and could not give satisfactory answers to the questions which were put to him.

Mr. Rogers protested against the time of the board being wasted by any further consideration of the matter.

Mr. Place inquired what Mr. Austin had to complain of.

Mr. Austin replied—Of the proselytising influence of the police force.

The Chairman said, as the registration was all correct, the board had no more to say upon the matter.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the report of the Finance Committee, dated 19th November inst.:—Present—Dr. Wall, chairman, with Messrs. Place, Shannon, Dockrell, Rogers, Beasley, and Austin. Proposed by Mr. Rogers, and seconded by Mr. Dockrell, that the assistant Protestant chaplain be dispensed with. Proposed by Mr. Dockrell, and seconded by Mr. Place, that the salary of the Protestant chaplain be raised to £100 yearly. Proposed by Mr. Rogers, and seconded by Mr. Place, that the salary of the Roman Catholic chaplain be £100, and that he get £75 yearly for an assistant. Proposed by Mr. Rogers, and seconded by Mr. Place, that Mrs. Cairncross be continued. Proposed by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Dockrell, that the workmistress, Miss Dunne, be dispensed with, and that the schoolmistress be assisted by Mrs. Cairncross to teach the children needlework, and that they make arrangements to this effect. Upon a division there appeared for the resolution, Messrs. Drought, Rogers, and Dockrell (3). Against it, Messrs. Beasley, Place, Shannon, and Wall (4). Moved by Mr. Dockrell and seconded by Mr. Drought, that Mrs Cairncross services as schoolmistress be dispensed with. For the resolution, Messrs. Dockrell, Drought, Rogers (3). Against it Messrs. Place, Beasley, Shannon, and Wall (4).

FINANCE COMMITTEE, NOV. 21, 1860.

Present, Mr. Drought in the chair; other guardians present—Dr. Wall, Messrs. Place, Austin, D. P. Ryan, Byrne, Lawless, Beasley, Franklin, Sykes, Dockrell, Shannon, Prescott, Rogers, Whelan, Kingsmill. Moved by Mr. Byrni, and seconded by Mr. Prescott, that as the Tenter-house auxiliary has been done away with, the necessity for assistants to the chaplains has ceased, and that they be discontinued from and after the next quarter-day, thereby effecting a saving of £175 per annum in this respect alone, and that the amount required for 1861 be reduced by that same amount. Moved by Mr. Place, seconded by Dr. Wall, that the Finance Committee having, by the appointment of the board, already met and considered the matters relative to the reductions of establishment charges involved in the discontinuance of the auxiliaries, and reported thereon to the board, it is not competent for the present meeting of the committee to receive that report. Refused by the chairman, this being the same committee as Mondays to do the same business, with more correct information on the affairs of the union. The original motion was not put.

Moved by Mr. Dockrell, and seconded by Mr. Rogers, and carried without a division—"That the committee recommend the board to increase the Roman Catholic chaplain's salary to £150 per annum, to enable him to procure assistance, and that the Protestant chaplain have £100 per annum as his salary for a like purpose, and that no other sum whatever be paid on account of the chaplains of this union."

Moved by Mr. Byrne, and seconded by Mr. Kingsmill, and carried on a division—"That the services of the infant schoolmistress, Miss Reality and Miss Dunne, the embroidress, are not now required, and that these offices be abolished, and that the other four remaining schoolmistresses take the duty of instructing the infants teaching the school girls plain work. For the motion, 10; against it, 5.

Moved by Mr. Byrne, and seconded by Mr. Kingsmill—"That the position of assistant matron having become unnecessary, the office be abolished from next quarter-day; and that Mrs. Cairncross, the present assistant matron, shall discharge the duty of female storekeeper without reduction of salary, and that the services of the present female storekeeper be dispensed with; and that the sum required for 1861 be reduced by the amount of said salary and rations, the superintendent of children to superintend those in the new building as well as those in the children's house."

Amendment—Moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Beasley, and lost on a division—"That Mrs. Cairncross be not removed from her present position as assistant matron." For the amendment, 6; against, 7. The original resolution was then put and carried by nine to six.

It was stated that the reduction in the expenditure under the first report would be about £250, and under the second about £400.

After the reading of the reports,

Dr. Wall moved the adoption of the first report, which was seconded.

Mr. Byrne proposed as an amendment, that the report of the Finance Committee of the 21st inst. should be adopted. Everything connected with economy always met with opposition at that board, while a wasteful extravagance and outlay had always been advocated by certain members of it.

Dr. Owens said that some gentlemen might conscientiously differ from Mr. Byrne from very good motives, and he had no right to impute motives to them.

Mr. Byrne—Dr. Owens comes here to advocate certain things. Was he present at any of the meetings of the committees at which the merits of the respective reductions were canvassed?

The Chairman—I do not think it is necessary that a member should necessarily attend a meeting of the committee.

Mr. Byrne—It is very desirable that they should.

The Chairman—I do not think motives ought to be imputed.

Mr. Byrne—The report adopted yesterday recommends retrenchment in the expenditure, which can be made without impairing the efficiency of the working of the house. The report would, I believe, be passed by a large majority were it not for the recommendation respecting the assistant-matron. I deny that you require an assistant-matron where you have Mrs. Dollard as the principal. You did when the establishment for the female children was at the Tenter-house. Are the children in this union, many of them 15 years old, to be waited on, tended, washed, and looked after by a special assistant-matron? If so, it is no wonder they should be incompetent to act as servants themselves hereafter, or to earn their bread outside the house in the position they must occupy. It would be better to teach them to do those things and many other things for themselves. It is proposed also to dispense with the services of the infant schoolmistress, Miss Reality. She is, I believe, a superannuated infant schoolmistress. We have four other first-class schoolmistresses who would be a credit to any institution. There are 175 pupils, and, I think, taking into account the fact that the only thing these officers have to do now is to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, four schoolmistresses are sufficient to attend to those, and may also teach them plain work, and look after the cleanliness of the children.

Mr. Drought seconded the amendment.

Mr. Place supported the first report at some length.

A warm and noisy discussion followed, in which several of the guardians took part, when finally the second report was put as an amendment, and the resolution therein, referring to the chaplains, adopted. The second resolution, referring to the assistant matron and female storekeeper, was rejected; the assistant matron to be continued.

As it was now near four o'clock, several motions for adjournment were proposed and lost. It was finally carried, however, that the consideration of the report, as to the infant schoolmistress and embroidress should be postponed for a fortnight.

The board then adjourned.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor.)

Doran v. Carroll.

This case, which was reported in our impression of yesterday, was resumed at the sitting of the court.

His Lordship, at the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, dismissed the petition.

White v. M'Carthy.

This was the last case on his lordship's list for hearing during the present term. It was originally a petition on the part of Mr. White, the owner of extensive landed property in Bantry and Tipperary, praying that an account might be taken between him and his agent, the respondent, principally in reference to the rents received on account of the Bantry estate. The case went before the Master, to whose report the petitioner filed a number of exceptions, upon the argument of which it was now heard. The details involved complicated matters of account of no general interest.

His Lordship overruled the exceptions, and postponed the hearing of the arguments on the exceptions taken by the respondent to this morning.

Counsel for the petitioner—The Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Mr. Jones.

For the respondent—Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, and Mr. O'Reardon.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Wilson v. Hunter.

The Master of the Rolls said he had drawn up his order in this case. An application should be made to the Court of Queen's Bench for leave to file a plea, notwithstanding that judgment had been marked. From his recollection of the practice of the common law, for several years past, such motions were occasionally granted. In this case he presumed that Mr. Hunter would not oppose the application, and if he did, he would stand in a very peculiar position, for it would be precluding the defence to the action at law, and then returning back into that court to say that the defence was at law.

Mr. Hunter here said that it was not his intention to oppose the motion.

The case was then allowed to stand over.

Charles v. Charles.

An examination of witnesses had been fixed for yesterday in this case. The petitioner was the purchaser of certain property in Cookstown, from John Hughes Charles, the respondent. This was sold to him on the 17th November, 1859, and the petition was filed against the respondent, and William Little for the specific performance of the agreement entered into on that date. Little claimed under a subsequent agreement of the 21st November, 1859, for a sale of the same property, and having obtained a conveyance and registered it, he relied on his title as purchaser, for valuable consideration, without notice of the prior agreement with the petitioner of the 17th November, 1859. The case stood over in order that witnesses might be examined upon the question of notice, whether the respondent had received notice of the agreement at the time he paid his purchase money.

Several witnesses were produced, and the case was adjourned to this (Friday) morning, in order that two additional witnesses might be examined.

Counsel for the petitioner—Messrs. F. W. Walsh, Q.C., and A. Henderson.

Counsel for the respondent—Messrs. Serjeant Lawson and Foley.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE SHERWOOD KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Queen v. Catherine Davis.

The Chief Justice stated in this case that the court had ordered up the prisoner, Catherine Davis, who had been committed with Ellen Blake, who had since died, for contempt of court in not making a return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. She had remained for a long time in prison, and the court therefore would wish to know from Mr. R. G. Stephens, the solicitor for the prosecution, what course he intended to take. It appeared to the court that unless some step was taken to put the prisoner in a condition to be discharged, they ought not to detain her any longer in custody.

Mr. Stephens, solicitor for the prosecutor, said that John O'Connor, the widow Blake, who lately died, and Catherine Davis, were all committed on the same charge. They had offered to let Catherine Davis out if she made an affidavit, stating where the Sherwood children were at present concealed. John O'Connor had presented a petition to the Chief Justice, praying that he might be discharged from custody, as his business was very much injured by his detention. In reply to that memorial, he (Mr. Stephens) wrote, stating his willingness to allow him out, if his wife came forward and made an affidavit of all the facts within her knowledge. The prosecutor was quite willing to present interrogatories to Catherine Davis, if she agreed to answer them.

Mr. Justice Hayes—If she made an affidavit stating she had detailed all the facts, you would be satisfied?

Mr. Stephens—Certainly. He really did not think Catherine Davis knew much about the matter, but if she made an affidavit stating everything she did know, it would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Walsh, solicitor, interested on behalf of the defendants, stated that not one of those offers of Mr. Stephens to admit the defendants to bail reached the parties.

The Chief Justice said they had now reached them.

Mr. Walsh stated he had not received one farthing in the case; but he considered it an act of charity to remind the court that those parties were in custody. He would prepare the affidavit suggested by the court for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hayes—Are you willing, Catherine Davis, to make an affidavit of all the facts within your knowledge concerning those children?

Catherine Davis—Yes my lord, of all that I know about it.

The Court directed that this affidavit should be prepared, and if it were satisfactory the court would admit the defendant to bail.

The Queen, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. Constantine Charles, and Butler Creagh.

Mr. J. A. Curran, on behalf of the traversers in this case, who were charged with an alleged criminal adulteration of guano, applied that the trial be should postponed until the *nisi prius* sittings after next term. He moved, on the affidavits of the traversers, who alleged they would be unable to take their trial sooner.

The Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown. He said he would leave the matter entirely in the discretion of the court. The Crown did not desire to hurry on the proceedings in any way which would deprive the traversers of the fullest opportunity of defence on the merits.

The Chief Justice said the Crown were not unreasonable, and the court would accordingly grant the application.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald remarked it was very important that a trial should be had before the season came round for using the guano.

Richard Hayes v. the Banbridge Junction Railway Company.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Law, Q.C., applied on behalf of the plaintiff that the defendants should be compelled to pay the costs of arbitration proceedings which had taken place. The plaintiff was a mill proprietor in the county Down, and his mill premises had been interfered with, and the water diverted by the works on the Banbridge Junction Railway. An arbitrator was appointed, as was usual under the statute, to ascertain the amount of damage which he had sustained. The arbitrator made an award, which was subsequently traversed before a jury, and resulted in the appointment of three new arbitrators, with an umpire, whose decision was to be final between the parties. When he made his award it was, however, objected to, and the case came before the Queen's Bench on the 30th April last, to have the award confirmed. The main objection to the last award was, that it directed works to be done which were impossible. The case was directed to go back to the arbitrators, but the question as to costs was reserved. Upon the 10th December, the arbitrators made an amended award, by which they directed that the works which were alleged to be impossible should be made along the railway, if it was competent for them, in point of law, to give that direction. This award was the subject of discussion in the Queen's Bench, and an order was finally made validating it, and directing that the works should be done. Both the awards gave Mr. Hayes his costs, but an alteration was made by Mr. Justice O'Brien in the order to the effect that he was to get all costs save and except the costs of the former award and umpirage of the 28th Jan. 1858. If the court held that the order so amended should stand, Mr. Hayes, the plaintiff, would be deprived of a sum of £275, which the fees of the arbitrators alone amounted to.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that in so amending the order, he intended that the costs of the actual award should not be charged.

The Solicitor-General said that, it was in reference to the first award substantially that the expenses were incurred, the second award being, in effect, an affirmation of the first.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., with Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the railway company, and said if the plaintiff's counsel only asked that each party should pay a moiety of the various costs incidental to the first award, the defendants would not object, but there were other expenses of evidence, &c., which they wanted to obtain.

The Court directed that Mr. Hayes should get such costs of both awards as the Taxing Master should deem just, but not the costs of the present motion.

Solicitor for plaintiff, Mr. Robert Morris; for the Railway Company, Mr. M'Clelland.

Carpenter v. Coogan.

In this case the court affirmed the decision of the Master. It originally came before the court on objections to the report of the Master. A writ of revivor had been obtained for the purpose of reviving a judgment sued out against the defendant, who is executor of the original cognisor. An order of reference had been made directing the Master to inquire and report the sum due to the plaintiff for principal and interest. The judgment was obtained on a bond and warrant, dated 3rd of May, 1851, the obligation of which was to pay the sum of £100, together with legal interest thereon. The Master allowed certain accounts to be given in evidence, which showed that interest at the rate of between nine and ten per cent. had been paid, and he allowed the interest to the time of taking the account to be calculated at the same rate. The defendant excepted to the Master's report, the question being raised on the exception, whether, as the words of the bond were "legal interest," namely five per cent. in the absence of contract under the 2nd and 3rd Vic. cap 67, section 2, the evidence received by the Master was sufficient to vary the obligation of the bond.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. O'Driscoll, appeared in support of the exception. Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. R. Foley appeared on the other side.

The Queen, at the relation of Richard Joseph Devitt, v Thos Vance.

On the application of Mr. Henry Devitt, the court allowed that a judgment of ouster might be entered upon the disclaimer of the defendant, disavowing the office and privileges in the information mentioned. After some discussion they allowed the costs of the suit, but not the costs of the present motion.

Mr. J. A. Curran, jun., obtained a similar order, in the case of the Queen, at the relation of Henry O'Beirne, v. Peter Paul M'Swiney.

IMPORTANT CASE.

Morris v. Patrick Doyle.

This was an appeal from a conviction by the magistrates sitting at the Newbridge Petty Sessions, against the defendant, a canteen keeper at the Curragh, whose weights were seized by a sub-inspector, named Morris, on the alleged ground that they were unjust. There were several cases of the same nature, involving same question, coming before the court by appeal, the defendants, who are proprietors of canteens at the Curragh, having been convicted before the magistrates on the same charge, and some of them fined. An objection was made to the conviction of the magistrates in this case, founded on the form of the summons, which stated that the defendant had in his possession several unjust weights. It was objected that this was not a sufficient description of the offence within the meaning of the Petty Sessions Act, the 14th and 15th Vic., cap. 93, sec. 39. The defendant, James Doyle, had been summoned at the instance of the Constabulary for having, as alleged, in his possession, on the 17th August, 1860, at the Curragh camp, unjust weights, and it appeared that with several others he had been convicted and fined. The constable who seized the measures was only able to identify three of them, and he alleged that these were unjust measures, but the result of the test as stated by counsel, was that one held a little too much, another, in consequence of being dinged was a little short, and the third was right. The magistrates who convicted at the petty sessions were required, pursuant to the 20th and 21st Vic. cap. 43, an act to improve the administration of the law, so far as respects summary proceedings before Justices of the peace, to state and save a case, setting forth the facts and grounds of the conviction upon the hearing of the complaint in order to take the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench upon it.

The case was but partly opened by Mr. Sidney, on behalf of the appellants, when the court rose.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. Sidney, with Mr. D. J. Bergin, solicitor, appeared for the appellants.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General, with Messrs. Monahan and Cassidy, for the respondents.—Agent, Mr. Mostyn.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

M'Mahon v. Ellis.

Their lordships were engaged the entire day in hearing the arguments of counsel in this long-litigated cause. The question between the parties is one of practice, whether in point of fact the defendant could proceed, according to the provisions of the Process and Practice Act, in a cause which was begun under the old law.

The case has not yet concluded.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., with Mr. Kirby, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with Mr. Ellis, appeared for the defendant.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

Reilly v. White and Co.

In this case Mr. Denis C. Heron, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Andrews, applied to the court for liberty to make absolute an order to substitute the service of the writ of summons and plaint on Mr. John Lytle, of Belfast, who was the agent of the defendants. The action is instituted to recover commission on sales, expenses incurred in travelling, and otherwise to effect sales of the patent coffee, of which the defendants were the makers. It appeared from the statement of the plaintiff that he had been employed by the defendants to act for them as agent in Belfast; that the contract between them was contained in a correspondence which passed between them, the plaintiff writing from Ireland, and the defendants from London, where they carry on business. It was farther alleged that he (plaintiff) acted as such agent, and that the cause of action arose in this country, where all he did, and all the money he had expended on behalf of the defendants, were done and expended. Counsel made the present application under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1853, section 34, which enacted that where a cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the court, substitution of service upon defendants out of the jurisdiction could be directed. In the present case the plaintiff and Mr. Lytle both swore that he (Lytle) was the defendants' agent in Belfast, having been so since the plaintiff gave up the situation. Plaintiff, in his affidavit, made reference to a printed schedule, which it was stated had been issued with the knowledge and authority of the defendants, and which described the gentleman in question (Mr. Lytle) as their agent in Belfast. It was contended by counsel that the case was clearly within the Act of Parliament, and therefore the motion should be granted.

Mr. Palles appeared to oppose the application, and stated that if the motion were granted, the defendants would be greatly inconvenienced. They had agents employed in different parts of the world. It was desirable to have the action tried in London, where (defendants said) the contract was made with the plaintiff. Counsel contended, with much ability, that as the contract had been made in England, the court should be bound by that fact.

The Chief Baron said he was of opinion the order should be made absolute, on the grounds that the party sought to be served was the agent of the defendants within the meaning of the act, and because the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

The application was accordingly granted, costs of plaintiff to be costs in the cause.

Knox v. Hornsby.

The arguments in this case were resumed, and have not yet concluded.

QUEEN'S BENCH NISI PRIUS.

List of records and abstracts of issues for trial at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1860, commencing Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1860.

The Lord Chief Justice will sit each day at half-past ten o'clock, and at once proceed with the list, and will order every case to be struck out in which the plaintiff's attorney does not attend when called, or is not ready to proceed.

City Common Jury Cases—James Morris v. Margaret M'Mahon and others, promissory note; Blessing Hudson v. Thomas Rogers and another, replevin; John Farrell v. James Bolger, work and labour; Daniel J. Cruice v. Thomas Connell, promissory note; Joseph Lipett v. William Likely, assault and battery; Fermin Jacquiers v. Thomas Weekes, goods sold and delivered; David Munro v. Samuel Crawford, promissory note; Catherine Feery v. Patrick Feery, work and labour; Edward H. Hunter v. Bryan Molloy, defendant's acceptance; John Chas Kane v. Wright Cotton and another, interpleader issue; Mat. O'Farrell v. J. Higgins, bill of exchange; Wm. T. Kelly v. Michael Dowling, work and labour; Gerard M'Carthy v. Patrick Dowdall, breach of agreement; Joseph Lube v Francis Kellett, jun., and others, ejectment on title; John C Judge v. John M'Dermott, breach of warranty; Sarah L Sullivan v. Alonzo Lawder, breach of contract; William Sterling v. John Eustace, money lent; Thomas S Cartwright and another v. John L Rae, goods bargained and sold; Joshua Watson, jun v. Odlum, goods bargained and sold; William Ramage v. Thomas Ballentine, promissory note; Joseph Antoine Thouard v David C Bell, wrongful dismissal; Mary Coleman, administratrix of John Coleman, deceased, v. the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, damages for negligence; Grieve Christie and others v. John John B Mitchell, bill of exchange; Michael O'Connor v. John A Wray, bill of exchange; William Pierce and wife v. Andrew O'Keefe, rent; Joseph King v. William Rooke, breaking and entering plaintiff's close; John Smith v. Henry G. Burnell, goods bargained and sold; Robert Dunne and another v. George M'Cann, goods bargained and sold; Robert Phillips v. Daniel O'Donohue, bill of exchange; Thomas Cooper and another v. Patrick Dexy, goods sold and delivered; Edward Henry Carson v. James Tyrrell, work and labour; John Wilson Elliott v. the Portadown and Dungannon Junction Railway Company, trespass; William M. Carpendale v. the Portadown and Dungannon Junction Railway Company, trespass; Robert Scott v. William Whelan, libel.

CITY SPECIAL JURY CASES.—Anne O'Connor v. Daniel Dolan, breach of promise of marriage; Mary Gardiner, administratrix of M. J. Gardiner, deceased v. James Gardiner, rent; Alfred M'Dermott, v. Thomas H. White, right of way; John Quealy, v. Edward H. Caulfield, bill of exchange; James Milo Burke, v. Patrick John Blake, breaking and entering plaintiff's close; John Holmes, v. John Downes, trespass; Joseph Wonfor, v. John Somers Dawson, breach of contract; The Queen at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. Butler Creagh, Constantine Creagh, and Charles Creagh, indictment for conspiracy: Same, v. Butler Creagh, indictment for conspiracy.

As great delay arises from witnesses not being in attendance when called, it is ordered that the several attorneys engaged in the Nisi Prius cases do have their witnesses in each case in attendance in the passage left hand entrance to the court.

The plaintiff's attorney is required to be prepared with a copy of the summons and plaint and defence, before the case is called on, for the court.

COMMON PLEAS.

List of Records for trial at the *Nisi Prius* sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1860.

CITY CASES—COMMON JURIES.—M'Keogh v. Hingo, money lent; Chesterford v. Daley, promissory note; Kelly and wife v. H[illegible] and another, assault; Plant v. Gernon, trover; [illegible] v. Callisher, trover; O'Neill v. Phelan, goods bargained and sold; O'Farrell and another v. Tighe, bill of exchange; Sheridan v. Daly, promissory note; Byrne v. Dockrell, breach of contract; Dennehy v Cunningham, promissory note; Hesbach and another v. Smith, bill of exchange; Martin v. Phelan, bill of exchange; Blake v. O'Conor, attorney's bill of costs; Andrews v. Jennings, goods bargained and sold; Magrath v. Francis, injury done to plaintiff's horse from careless shoeing; Vigors v. Coghill, false imprisonment; Forgan and wife v. John Hardman, [illegible] assault; Warren v. Meara, non-payment of bank [illegible]; Mallett v. M'Garry and others, work and labour.

CITY CASES—SPECIAL JURIES.—Delany v. M'Garry, breach of promise of marriage; Daly and wife v. the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, injuries sustained by the negligence of the defendants; Clark and another v. Gardner, breach of contract; Wallace v. Carroll, slander; M'Cloy v. Courtney, work and labour; Murphy and other assignees of Michael Walsh, a bankrupt, v. M'Kenna, trover and penalty under the Bankruptcy Act; O'Kelly v. Butler, work and labour; Magrath v. Caulfield, bill of exchange; Magrath v. Caulfield, bill of exchange.

The Chief Justice will sit on Tuesday, the 27th day of November instant, and each following day at half-past ten o'clock precisely, and proceed with the day list, and order every case to be struck out in which the plaintiff's attorney is not in attendance, and ready to proceed.

PROBATE COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge.)

Newton v. Newton.

Mr. Shaw applied on the part of the heir-at-law, Philip Jocelyn Newton, to have this cause set down for hearing. An order of the court had been made in May last, directing the cause to be tried before a special jury; but it was appealed from to the Court of Chancery, which court confirmed his lordship's order.

Dr. Ball appeared for Philip Charles Newton.

The motion was granted.

Potts v. Ratty.

His Lordship said he had considered the application for a commission in this case, and although he was sure, as he had previously intimated, that it was the intention of the Legislature to have given the judge of the Probate Court all the powers possessed by the judges of the common law courts, and also all the powers of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of the trial of questions coming before that court; yet, on looking at the language in which the intention was expressed, he did not think it sufficiently clear and precise to enable him to say that the court had the power to issue a writ compelling an English witness to attend in this country on the trial of an issue raised in that court. The act clearly gives to the judge the power to issue writs of *subpœna ad testificandum* in the same way as it gives it to the superior courts of law; but the important provision of the 17th and 18th Vic., which allows the courts of law not only to issue a process, but to compel the attendance of witnesses from England, was not expressed in the Probate Act. In that respect, the Probate Act failed to carry out this necessary provision. The power of the judge was confined to issuing the writ; but the effect of the service of the writ outside the jurisdiction of the court was altogether omitted. It would be open to either party served with the *subpœna* to say whether the service of such writ in England was a nullity or not. That question, however, could not arise in this country at all, because if the judge of that court certified to the judge of the English court that the witness did not attend, and that an application was made to the English court to have the disobedient witness punished, it would remain for the English court to decide whether the Irish court had the power to compel his attendance. Of course, unless the service, as well as the issuing of the writ, was deemed valid in England, the party could not be punished by the English judge. He therefore thought that in this case he was not at liberty to refuse the application for a commission. Were he satisfied that he had the power to compel an English witness to attend, he would consider himself in justice bound, to refuse the application for a commission, but, not being of that opinion he conceived himself bound to grant it. He should, however, remind the parties on both sides whether they ought not under the circumstances to apply to him to discharge the order for hearing the case before himself and a special jury in that court; for it was quite clear that if the issue were directed to a court of law, the witness could be compelled to attend. In his judgment, unless the witness in question did attend, there would be a failure of justice, and if he had not already made the order for trying the case before a special jury, he should now, with all the additional light thrown upon it, have refused it. If the will was one depending much on the credit given to the English witness, and if one of the witnesses, as stated in the affidavits, was a gentleman of high professional standing, considering that he was the drawer of the will, that the rights of the parties might be prejudiced by his absence, and considering that his own personal character was implicated in the transaction, he (Judge Keatinge) ventured to hope that on reviewing the matter he would not refuse to attend. However this gentleman should recollect that, in the event of the issue being sent to a court of law, he could be compelled to attend. He (Judge Keatinge) did not consider himself in a condition to discharge the order already made, except an application was made for that purpose, and he would, therefore, grant the commission.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Judge Berwick sat yesterday, and disposed of some insolvency cases, none of which possessed any feature of public interest.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Dobbs.)

In the matter of the estate of Charles Henegan, Michael Henegan, or of John M'Conn, or Thomas B. Canniffe, owners; exparte Anne Henegan, widow, petitioner.

Part of the lands of Dunleary called Glasthule, containing by estimation 3r or thereabouts, upon which have been erected three dwellinghouses, known as Glasthule-terrace, and the cottages known as Perrin's-row, held under lease for three lives (one of which is still living); or the residue of the term of 87 years from the 1st of May, 1809; yearly head rent, £6 6s. Also the plot of ground in possession of Owen Kennedy, and the plot of ground formerly in possession of Daniel Walsh, containing in all 2 roods, upon which Brooklawn House, and several cottages have been erected, held under a lease for three lives (one of which is still in being), or the residue of a term of 70 years, from the 15th February, 1823, at the yearly rent of £11 10s 9d. The nett profit rent of the whole amounts to £99 3s 3d; to be increased to about £123 on the death of a lady at present aged 59 years. Mrs. Henegan, the petitioner, purchased at £1,250.

Irish Fairs.

DUNDALK, COUNTY LOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOV.—Our fair to-day was rather smaller than usual. Buying was pretty well sustained, at a slight advance in rates. Beef brought from 50s to 65s per cwt. for prime, and from 50s downwards for inferior. Springers and milkers sold at from £11 to £16 each; strippers from £8 to £10 each, and dry cattle from £10 to £12 each; stores brought from £8 to £11 each. Sheep sold very well at from 45s to 55s each; hoggets at from 40s to 47s 6d each. Mutton rated at from 6d to 7½d per lb. A large fair of pigs, which sold well. Bacon rated at from 62s to 65s per cwt. Stores brought from £3 to £5 each; bonhams from 15s to 30s each. In each branch of the fair sellers quickly disposed of their stock where the quality was good; bad descriptions were but tardily got rid of.

WOMAN.—Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail, yet spotless creature, whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilised will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honour into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue; by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious—for happiness that have passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to tend the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world, a type of that love, pure, constant, and ineffable which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

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BIRTHS.

Croker—November 21, at Galway, the wife of Mr. Thomas [illegible], bookseller and stationer to the Queen's College, of a daughter.

Halahan—November 22, at the Hospital, Rutland-square, the [illegible] Doctor Halahan, of a son.

Hemphill—November 18, at Eglinton-terrace, the lady of Richard Hemphill, of a daughter.

Hemphill—November 21, at Lower Fitzwilliam-street, the [illegible] C. H. Hemphill, Esq., Q.C., of a son.

Orson—November 21, at Blakeney parade, Sandymount, the [illegible] James Orson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Grey and Pearson—Nov. 20, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, [illegible] the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Rector of Frant, George Henry Grey, Grenadier Guards, only son of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Charles Pearson.

Hinds and Sharpe—November 21, at Cree Church, by the [illegible] B. Curry, Joseph P. Hinds, Esq., son of Thomas Hinds, [illegible] Spring Lodge, county Galway, to Grace Elizabeth Sharpe, daughter of Dr. Sharpe, of Parsonstown.

Trevor and Sparks.—September 18th, at Rangoon, by the Rev. [illegible] Crofton, Salusbury Thomas Trevor, Captain H.M.'s [illegible] neers, to Mabel Mary, eldest daughter of Major T. A. [illegible] Judicial Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon.

DEATH.

Butler—Died in London, on the 11th inst, Leonard Sprot, [illegible] son of the late Eldon Butler, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, NOV. 22.—ARRIVED—Margaret [illegible], Bridgewater, bricks; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; [illegible], Glasgow, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; two colliers.

SAILED—Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Barrowgill Castle, Liverpool, goods; Cyrus, Gloucester, [illegible]; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. [illegible] Morning, 6h 53m. | Evening, [illegible]

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